Statistics

OF THE

LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL,

FOR 1868-69.

BOARD'S RETURN No. 41B.

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PART I.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL,

AND

FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—*Boundaries of the District, and the Area cultivated*

Division.	Districts.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Boundaries.	Date and character of most recent survey.
Assam.	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	25° and 26° ..	90° and 92°	Khasi and Jynteah Hills district is bounded on the *North* by the district of Kamroop, *South* by the district of Sylhet, *East* by the North Cachar Hills, and *West* by the Garo Hills and Mymensingh district.	Not surveyed
	Durrung	26° 75'	92° 5	The district of Durrung is bounded on the *North* by Duffla and Bhutan Hills, *South* by Beelampooter, *East* by Muramur-nuddy, *West* by Buru-nuddy.	[illegible] survey
	Kamroop	25° 54 to 26° 48	90° 40 to 91° 50	The district of Kamroop is bounded on the *North* by Bhutan territory, *South* by Garrow and Khasi Hills, *East* by Durrung and Nowgong, *West* by Garo Hills and Bhutan	The most recent surveys in progress in this district are the revenue and great trigonometrical surveys. The former commenced in 1863 and the latter in 1867
	Luckimpore	26° 45' and 28° 15	93 30 and 97	The district of Luckimpore is on both sides of the river Burhampooter. It is bounded on the *North* by Duffla, Mirree, Abor, and Mishmie hills, on the *South* by the Patkai Hills, on the *East* by the Mishmie Hills and Independent Singphoo country, and on the *West* by the districts of Seebsangor and Durrung. On the *North* and *East* the boundary line is supposed to take the foot of the hills occupied by the tribes after which they are named, but on the *South* the crest of the hills is the line	The district was partially subjected to revenue survey in 1845-46-47, and in the beginning of 1867 the 2nd division Lower Provinces revenue survey began its re-survey in the mouzah of Joyjore. The probable area to be surveyed will be about 3,650 square miles mouzawar and 7,950 miles topographically, say in all 11,600 square miles
	Naga Hills	25° and 27° ..	92° and 95°	The district is bounded on the *North* by the districts of Nowgong and Seebsangor, *South* by Munipore, Cachar, and unexplored independent territory, *East* by unexplored independent territory, *West* by Cachar, Jyntea, and Nowgong. By a notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, No 51, of the 16th December 1867, the boundaries were declared to be as follows— *Eastern boundary.*—The "Doyang" or Rengmah river. *Northern boundary.*—A line from the confluence of the "Doyang" and Dhunsery rivers, along the "Dhunsery" for a distance of 6 miles, thence up the Nambur nullah to its source and across country to a point on the "Daegooroong" nullah, thence along it northwards for a distance of 7½ miles, from which point it takes a due *westerly* course across country to a point on the "Kolleesance" river, along which it runs for a distance of 28 miles. *Southern boundary.*—A line along the crest of the Burrail range from the source of the "Rengmah" or "Doyang" river to the small *western* feeder at the source of the Dhunsery river. *Western boundary.*—A line from the crest of the Burrail range down the "Dhunsery" river for a distance of 26 miles, thence across the hills to a point on the "Loongting" river, and along it to its confluence with the "Dovang" river, across the hills to Gungaghat on the "Kopilee" river, and along it to the junction of the "Kopilee" and "Doyang" rivers, along the Kopilee for three miles, from whence, in an *east-by-south* direction, it extends for 8 miles to a point three miles *East* of "Deeklem"; thence in a *North-north-East* direction, crossing the "Loongboomlong," "Rengmahan," Long-Kat-Nai, and Dikrong-Kong Nullah, to a point on the confluence with the "Tereh-Langsoh Jan," from which point, with a semi-circular line, it touches the Jumoonah Nuddy about a mile above the confluence of the "Booreegunga" with the "Jumoona," which forms the boundary to the "Seesah-Jan" Nullah, from whence it crosses the "Meeker" and "Rengmah" Naga Hills in a northernly direction till it strikes the Kolleesance river.	Not surveyed
	Nowgong	26° and 27°	92° and 93°	The district of Nowgong is bounded on the *North* by the Burmhapootra, *South* by the Jynteah and the Cachar Hills, *East* by the Kullunee river and the Naga Hills, and on the *West* by the Burmhapootra, the Kullung, and Dish Doomariah, in the district of Kamroop.	Not surveyed.
	Seebsangor	26° 35 and 27° 3' ...	93° 42 and 95° 10'	Seebsangor district is bounded on the *North* by the rivers Looheet, Berhampootro, and part of Deehing, *South* by Naga Hills, *East* by Debrooghur district, *West* by Nowgong district.	The whole district was last surveyed in 1839-40 and 1841-42. It is now being surveyed again, but is not yet complete.

and uncultivated, and communications.

Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated cultivable waste in acres.			Communications, mileage of					Remarks.
Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made Roads.			Rail-roads.	
	Cultivable.	Uncultivable						1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class.		
20	1,127	713	2,100	9,13,280	... ..	9,13,280	Rivers Bagopanee or Oamiaa, Burjanee, Dhoobree, Dhanaleah, Doiyr, Jhoookatta, Kalearee, Peene, and Sonai. Mountain streams Borgang, Borsill Hohley, Lolu, Nundriang, Mungut, Muntadoo, Rowai.	.....	61	... .	....	
328	2,308	426	3,062	13,62,082	.. .	13,62,082	150	. ..	168	389	...	The climate is damp, hot from May to September, and chiefly unhealthy
759½	1,308½	1,251½	3,3'9	6,64,300	. ..	6,64,300	Navigable rivers 1441 Canals 145	142	55	106		
300	9,300	2,(00	11,600	57,26,863		57,26,863	940	... .	58	269	... ..	
50	4,250	500	4,800				*Rivers* Dhunsree .. 60 Kopili 50 Doyang . 50	73				
319	.	.... .	.....	.... .	.. .	. ...	... ..	... .	.....	.....	. ...	
405	2,411	27	2,843	13,55,319	.....	13,55,319	*Miles.* At all seasons 224 During rains 406	.....	84	230	.....	

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND

1.—*Boundaries of the District, and the Area cultivated*

Division	Districts.	Latitude	Longitude.	Boundaries.	Date and character of most recent survey.
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	24° 02′ and 26° 27′	86° 13′ and 88°	The district of Bhaugulpore is bounded on the *North* by the Nepaul territory, *South* by the Beerbhoom and Sonthal Pergunnahs, *East* by Purneah, Maldah, and Moorshedabad, and *West* by the Monghyr and Tirhoot districts.	The Ganges survey was made during 1865-66.
	Monghyr	24° 22′ and 26° 05′	85° 38½ and 86° 55½′	The district of Monghyr is bounded on the *North-West* by Tirhoot, on the *West* by Patna and Gya, on the *South* by Ramghur and Deoghur, and on the *East* by Bhaugulpore.	The professional general survey of the district of Monghyr was commenced in 1845-46 and terminated in September 1847
	Purneah	25° 3 & 26° 1′	87° 10 & 88° 25	Bounded on the *North* by Subtree Morung and British Sikim, *East* by Rungpore, Dinagepore, and Maldah, *South* by the Ganges, *West* by Bhaugulpore	Surveyed (Thakbust and Revenue) from 1840 to 1847 Ganges frontage re-surveyed under Act IX of 1847 in 1865-67
Burdwan	Bancoorah	22° 23 and 23° 34	87° 01′ and 87° 47′	It is bounded on the *North* by the river Damooda, on the *East* by the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly, on the *South* by those of Hooghly, Midnapore, and Poorooliа, and on the *West* by that of Poorooliа.	The survey was completed in 1854-55.
	Beerbhoom	23° 5′ and 24° 10	86° 30 and 86° 45	The district of Beerbhoom is bounded on the *North* by Bhaugulpore, on the *South* by Burdwan, on the *East* by Moorshedabad, and on the *West* by that portion of the district which forms the Sonthal Pergunnahs	Revenue survey of the district completed in 1858
	Burdwan	22° 15′ North	87° 57′ East	The district of Burdwan is bounded on the *North* by the Beerbhoom and Moorshedabad districts, *East* by Bhageerathee river and Nuddea district, *South* by the Hooghly district, *South-west* by the Bancoorah district, and *West* by Poorooliа and the Sonthal Pergunnahs	Revenue survey completed in the year 1857.
	Hooghly	22° 17′ and 23° 14′ North latitude	87° 34′ and 88° 30′ East longitude.	*North* by the district of Burdwan, *East* by the river Hooghly, separating it from the districts of Nuddea, Barraset, and the 24-Pergunnahs *South* by the river Roopnarain, separating it from the districts of Midnapore and Hijulee, *West* by the district of Midnapore and Burdwan.	The survey is not yet completed, therefore its date cannot be given. Its character is generally to ascertain the boundaries of the mouzahs and pergunnahs, their areas, and to show the waste and cultivated portion of each village
	Midnapore	23° 57′ 30″ and 21° 24′	86° 37′ and 88° 15	The district of Midnapore is bounded on the *North* by the district of Bancoorah, on the *East* by the districts of Hooghly and Howrah, and by the River Hooghly; on the *South* by the Bay of Bengal, on the *South-west* by the district of Balasore, on the *West* by the semi independent territory of Mohurbunja, and on the *North-west* by the district of Poorooliah.	The district of Midnapore was surveyed in the years commencing from 1838, 1839, and continued till 1844-45 The survey has been condemned as a revenue survey, but it is understood that geographically it is not incorrect.
Chittagong.	Noakhally	22° 8 and 23° 15	90° 40′ and 91° 30	Noakhally district is bounded on the *North* by Tipperah, *South* by the Bay of Bengal, *East* by the Feeny and Sundeep Channel, and *West* by the Tetoleah, Ilsha, and Megna rivers	It was surveyed by the revenue surveyors in 1863-64.
	Chittagong	20° 40 and 23° 20′	91° 31 and 92° 50	Chittagong district is a long and narrow strip of land lying between the Chittagong and northern Arracan Hill Tracts and the Bay of Bengal It is bounded on the *North* by the Feeny (Pheni), on the *East* by the Hill Tracts and Arracan, on the *South* by the Naaf river, and on the *West* by the Bay of Bengal.	The district was surveyed, and mouzawar maps, on a scale of four inches to the mile, were prepared by Lieutenant Siddons, revenue surveyor, in the years 1835 to 1841. The field survey without maps, made by Deputy Collectors (or the collectorate settlement measurements) commenced in the year 1833-34 under Mr Plowden, covenanted Deputy Collector, Mr. Harvey, the then Collector, and Mr. Dampier, the Commissioner, and continued up to Mr. Ricketts' time. They were completed in 1848.

FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.—*(Continued.)*

and uncultivated, and communications.

TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES				UNAPPROPRIATED CULTURABLE WASTE IN ACRES			COMMUNICATIONS, MILEAGE OF					REMARKS
	Waste.							Made Roads				
Cultivated.	Culturable.	Uncultivable	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year	Remaining at close of year	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class	Rail-roads.	
4459	446	2220	7134	. .	. .	. .	Rivers 170 Canals none.	98	69	206	100	
....	....	...	2445			..	280	44	16	56	56½	The climate of the district is decidedly salubrious, and so far as a tropical one can be said to be so, agreeable. The hot season extends from 1st of March to 1st June, the rains from June to November, and the cold weather fills up the remainder of the year. This last season offers a most enjoyable climate, although it is said that, as a rule, the three months of March, April and May, when the hot winds are blowing are the healthiest months of the year.
3841	635	742	5,218·27	None of the waste in this district belongs to this class			Rivers 600 mls. Canals none	100	634	Cannot be ascertained	Nil	
630	540	180	1350	...	. .	.	None	159	137	.	52	
1256	..	697	1953	..	...		160 Navigable for four months during the rains No canals	114	129½	2	55	The climate of Beerbhoom bears a greater resemblance to that of Behar than to other districts of Lower Bengal. In the months of April, May, and half of June, it is exceedingly dry and hot, the thermometer rising up to 110° i the shade. The rains are generally plentiful, but the air during that season is drier than in the districts to the *East*. The cold weather, which sets in about the commencement of November and lasts till the middle of March, is cool and pleasant
2810	198	150	3158		...	..	Rivers 230 Canals 113	157	161	141	m ch 119 8	The climate of the district is generally dry.
2007		..	2007				Hooghly . 40 Damoodah 14 Soroosuty 28 Kanar and Koonty . 36 Bally khal 4 Darkepur 32 Selye 21 Roopnaram 36 Mondepury 22 Anudah 19 Tanjah . 16 274	38	13½	648	40	The climate was formerly considered more salubrious than that of 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore, but it has now changed for the worse owing to epidemic fever. In the cold season the thermometer falls to 50°. The other seasons of the year resemble those of Lower Bengal generally.
2924	239	1673	4836	The waste lands are all appropriated.			Rivers 71 mls. Canals 37 "	86	209	78	None	The climate of the Midnapore district may be regarded on the whole as healthy. It varies, however, in different portions of the district. Thus the climate in and about the sudder station, and stretching northwards towards Bancoorah, is comparatively dry, and differs materially from that of Tumlook.
1216	..	820	2036	. .	. .	. .	Navigable rivers 338 Canals (or khals) 112	.		226		Climate is damp.
824	42	490 1,361 1,851	2717	150036	..	150036	Rivers . 224 Canals 125	3	4	264½	.	The climate of the district is moist, owing to its vicinity to the sea, the mean temperature varies from 66° to 84°, it is considerably cooler than the climate of Bengal generally.

Included in area of Mouzahs
Not mentioned ditto

1.—*Boundaries of the Districts, and the Area cultivated*

Divisions.	Districts	Latitude	Longitude	Boundaries.	Date and character of most recent survey.
Chittagong.—(*Contd.*)	Tipperah	22° 50′ and 24° 15′	90° 46′ and 91° 40′	It is bounded on the *North* by the districts of Sylhet and Mymensing, *South* by the district of Noakhally, *West* by the river Mogra, *East* by Hill Tipperah and the district of Chittagong	The revenue survey of the district began on 4th December 1861, and ended in May 1864 It has been subsequently surveyed trigonometrically, but the results have not yet been communicated to this office
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh	23° 20′ and 24° 40′	84° 30′ and 86° 10′	*North* by the districts of Gya and Monghyr, *East* by the Soonthal Pergunnahs and Manbhoom, *South* by Lohardugga, *West* by Palamow and Gya.	During the seasons 1858-59 to 1862-63, it was surveyed partly mouzahwar and partly purgunnahwar, but the survey has been condemned and a fresh topographical survey was commenced last year
	Lohardugga	22° 22 and 24° 37	84° 20′ and 86°	The Lohardugga district which embraces Chota Nagpore Proper and the sub division of Palamow, is bounded on the *North* by Mozzapore, Gya, and Hazareebaugh, on the *East* by Manbhoom on the *South east* by Singbhoom, on the *South* by Gangpore, on the *West* by Jushpore, Surgooja, and Mozzapore	Chota Nagore, with the exception of the Toree pergunnah, has been surveyed by the topographical department under the superintendence of Captain G C Depree and the survey was completed in 1867 The sub division of Palamow comprises the pergunnah of that name which is a Government estate, and it has been surveyed by the revenue survey department under the superintendence of Major G. H Thompson and Captain Sconce The survey was completed by the latter officer at the close of the season 1868-69
	Manbhoom	22° 36′ to 24° 6′ North latitude	85° 18′ to 87° 17′ East longitude	Is bounded on the *North* by the districts of Beerbhoom and Hazareebaugh, on the *West* by Hazareebaugh and Lohardugga, on the *South* by Singbhoom and Midnapore, and on the *East* by Midnapore, Bancoorah, and Burdwan	The survey of the district was commenced in 1861-62 and finished in 1866-67 The mosshilly part of the district was surveyed only topographically. The demarcation survey was commenced in 1861-62 and finished in 1865-66
	Singbhoom	22° and 23° 55′	85° 8′ and 86° 2′	The boundaries of the district are for the most part natural features They may be described generally by detailing the marks found on one section, for all are more or less the same. Commencing, then, on the north, the triple junction between Chota Nagpore, Manbhoom, and Singbhoom is on a hill named Girgira, 2 600 feet high, lying about 7 miles north of the well-known village of Khurswan The boundary thence runs eastwards for 12 miles along a range of hills, and strikes the Subunreka river, which it follows for the next 15 miles as far as the junction of the Dunna nulla This stream is the line for 4 miles, then a range of hills is met with, and is conformed to for 15 miles Thence a nulla is again taken up, and a couple of miles of plain jungle land is crossed in a straight cut to another range, on the highest part of which, called Lakesum, is the triple junction point between this district, Manbhoom, and Midnapore, which latter zillah lies on the east flank of Singbhoom and Moherbhunj, a tributary estate of Cuttack, adjoins it on the south-east. It will now suffice to describe, in a general way, the other boundaries. The triple junction between Midnapore and Moherbhunj is on the Subunreka river, at a spot 6 miles east of Sirsa Westwards, for a distance of 180 miles, Moherbhunj abuts on Singbhoom, with a much contracted boundary, thence Keonjhur, another estate of Cuttack succeeds. The triple junction between Moherbhunj, Keonjhur, and Singbhoom, is the meeting of the Kanjeria with the Byturnee river. Westwards again for 30 miles, over hills and through jungle, Keonjur adjoins and that estate is succeeded by Bonai, a tributary estate of Chota Nagpore The triple junction of these two last, and Singbhoom, is on the top of a lofty range of hills at the crossing of the Boladparah Pass. From this point westwards the Bonai boundary	The district has been surveyed only topographically The date of the survey report 15th July 1868

FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.—*(Continued.)*

and uncultivated, and communications.

TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES.				UNAPPROPRIATED CULTURABLE WASTE IN ACRES.			COMMUNICATIONS, MILEAGE OF					REMARKS.
Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year	Remaining at close of year.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made Roads.			Rail-roads.	
	Culturable.	Unculturable.						1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class.		
1986	405	263	2654	.....	.....	.....	Navigable throughout the year 505 Ditto, during 8 or 6 mos. 177 Khals during 8, 6, & 3 mos. 135	75	44	147	.....	The greatest length from the boundary of Sylhet to the Penny river is 282 miles *North* and *South*. The greatest width is 123 miles.
2066 8	4595 9	358'6	7021 3	...	...	... ..	... .	94	124	218	... .	
4413	3397	3579	11389	..	...	.....	.....	..	....	328	No railroads.	The climate of the high land of Chota Nagpore is said to be superior to that of any other part of India, except the hills. The hot weather generally extends over a month or six weeks, and then the hot wind is not very hot. The rains commence about the 10th of June, and from that time the weather is comparatively cool till the next hot season. The rains generally cease about the beginning of October, though there are of course exceptional seasons. In the cold weather the thermometer occasionally falls to freezing point, and hoar frost is deposited generally between 15th November and 15th February. The average rainfall during the year may be said to be from 50 to 60 inches, sometimes a little more and some times less, and the average of mean temperature is 75°.
2723 18	... .	2928'14	5551 32	.....	.....	.....	Damoodur is navigable during the rains.	58½	80	32	15½	The climate of Manbhoom is good and healthy, and the drainage being generally excellent, malaria does not abound. During the cold season the weather is dry and bracing, but from April to June the hot wind prevails and cause the temperature to rise high. The rains are usually light, and last from the 15th June to the 15th October, when they clear up, and the cold weather gradually sets in.
1332	1776	1395	4503	.. .	.....	. ..	None	. .	148	158	... ..	The climate is a dry one, owing to Singbhoom being well inland; and between the months of February and June the weather is hot and sultry, and the soil becomes exceedingly hard and parched. A worst hot wind generally prevails during the month of April. A hot wind generally prevails during this time. Yet it is preferable to the almost calm weather that succeeds during the month of May. The thermometer during this time ranges from 82° to 97° in the shade, and the average rainfall for the last four years during these months has been 0 68 and 1 95 inches respectively. The rains set in about the middle of June and continue till about the middle of September, and I think that 55 inches is about the average fall of rains. By about the middle of November the weather begins to become cool, and December and January are the cold months. But the cold is only mild. The temperature in the cold weather ranges between 65° to 95°. Fogs are almost unknown, except once in the year, when the weather becomes cloudy, and thick mist, like fog, appears and lasts for a short time.

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND

1.—*Boundaries of the Districts, and the Area cultivated*

Division.	Districts.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Boundaries.	Date and character of most recent survey
	Singbhoom.—(*Contd.*)	.....	.....	runs for 32 miles, and is succeeded by that of Gangpur, which continues for 45 miles. The triple junction point between these two and Singbhoom, in the extreme south-west corner of the district, is on a peak named Ganburu, elevated 1,900 feet above the level of the sea. The boundary with Gangpur runs north for 32 miles as far as a hill without any name near Dodrabari in Sonujpur. Here Chota Nagpore estate succeeds and continues northwards, and east of this, for a distance of 78 miles, principally conforming to hill features, until the starting point on Girgira hills is closed upon and the circuit of the district is completed.	.....
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling ..	27° 2′ 55·5″ ..	88° 15′ 40·5″ ..	The district of Darjeeling is bounded on the *North* by the Rorjin and Runjeet rivers, and the Popchoo, the Rishi, and the Rungpo Jhoras, separating the district from independent Sikkim. *West* by a chain of hills of which the principal peaks are Fullalong (where the territories of British Sikkim, *i.e.* Darjeeling, independent Sikkim, and Nepaul meet) Sodurgoom and Tonglo and the Mechi river, separating the district from Nepaul. *South* by the District of Purneah, from which the Terai sub-division is separated by boundary pillars and the district of Western Doors similarly separated from the sub-division of Dumsong. *East* by the Nyechu and Dechu rivers, separating the sub-division of Dumsong from Bhutan and the Western Doors, and the Muhanuddy and Gulma rivers separating the Terai sub-division from the district of Rungpore.	The latest survey of the district was conducted by Mr Johnson, revenue surveyor, and was concluded in December 1867. The date of Darjeeling series of the great trigonometrical survey is not known. The height of Darjeeling station, by the same authority, is 7,166 ft above the sea level.
	Gowalparah ..	25° 16′ South .. 26° 30′ North ..	48′ East .. .. West	On the *North* by Bhutan territory, *West* by the Tributary State of Cooch Behar, and the district of Rungpore, *East* by the district of Kamroop, *South* by the Garo Hills and district of Mymensingh.	The district was surveyed from 1849 to 1854
	Julpigooree	26° 32′ 20″	88° 45′ 37″·9	The district of Julpigoree is bounded on the *North* by Bhutan and the Darjeeling district, on the *South* by the Cooch Behar and Rungpore districts, on the *East* by the Eastern Doars, now incorporated with the Gowalpara district, on the *West* by the Darjeeling, Purneah, and Dinagepore districts, the Mohanud river separating it from the Darjeeling district and also from a portion of Purneah.	Western Doars 1865 and 1868. Julpigoree . . 1858-59
Dacca	Backergunge	22° 2 and 23° 13	89° 40′ and 91° 0′ ...	Backergunge is bounded on the *North* by the of Dacca, on the *North-West* by district Furreedpore, on the *West* by Jessore, on the *South* by the Bay of Bengal, and on the *East* and *North-East* by the district of Bhu[illegible] from which it is separated by the Megna.	The survey operations in this district commenced in 1859, and were completed in 1864
	Cachar .	24° and 25°·8 .	92°·30′ and 93° 15′ ...	The district of Cachar is situated *East* of Sylhet, and on the extreme eastern frontier of Bengal. It is bounded on the *North* by the Naga Hills of Assam, *South* by the hills which form the water-shed of the Tepai, Sewai, and Dullessur rivers, *East* by Munipore, *West* Sylhet, Jynteah, and the river Kopila in Assam. The Deputy Commissioner states that the boundary on the *South* is very uncertain.	The settled portion of the district was demarcated in 1864 and 1865, and a revenue survey made in 1864-65, 1865-66, 1866-67, 1867-68. A topographical party was employed under the guidance of Captain Austin in charge of No 6 topographical survey in the hills to the north during the years 1868-69. In 1867-68 a reconnoissance of the hills was made by Mr. Davey, of the revenue survey.
	Dacca ...	23° 40′—1″ ... 24° 7′—15″	89°15·1 ... . 91°0	Dacca district is bounded on the *North* by district of Mymensingh, *East* by district of Tipperah, the Megna river for the whole way forming a natural boundary between the districts. *South* by districts of Backergunge and Furreedpore. The Ganges or Padda river forms the boundary on the *South-West*, but on the *South-East* corner across the river there are 458 villages, comprising an area of 320·25 square miles, that still belong to district Dacca, though separated from the rest of the district by the great river Ganges which, since it was mapped by Rennel in 1769, had cut across and completely altered the whole appearance of the country. *West* by the district of Furreedpore, the Ganges forming the natural boundary, and for ten miles by the Jumna river forming the boundary common to Pubna district.	It was surveyed by the 3rd division, Lower Provinces revenue survey, in the three seasons 1857-58 to 1859-60.

FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.—*(Continued.)*

and uncultivated, and communications.

Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated cultivable waste in acres.			Communications, mileage of					Remarks
Cultivated	Waste. Cultivable.	Waste. Uncultivable.	Total	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals	Made Roads. 1st Class	Made Roads. 2nd Class.	Made Roads. 3rd Class.	Rail-roads.	
												The district of Singbhoom is unhealthy. Fevers are epidemic, and exist all the year round, mitigated or increased according to the change of the atmosphere. Epidemic of cholera and small-pox visit the district and increase the mortality, but otherwise the rate of mortality is low. The hot weather is too hot and enervating to be beneficial to a weak state of health, induced by nervous or those diseases caused by poverty of blood, for which a cold, bracing, dry weather is necessary
145 59	49 [illegible]	108 18	1233[illegible]	45 110	26 978	16 [illegible]	None	48	[illegible]		[illegible]	The climate may be characterized as damp but extremely healthy, whether Europeans or natives are concerned. It is eminently adapted for European children. These latter thrive better in Darjeeling than in England, owing to the rare occurrence of epidemic measles and whooping cough and the absence of scarlet fever.
920	415	1,528	2,863					497		469		The climate of this district is generally unhealthy. The dry season continues from March to the end of May, the rainy season from June to October, and the winter from November to February. The excessive heat almost continues from March to October.
1171	688	935	2794	214400	3849	210551	Rivers 70 mls Canals Nil	Nil	160	160		
3,067	446	775	4,288				Navigable Canals 732 mls 452	..		273		The climate of the district is about the healthiest in Eastern Bengal owing to the strong *South-West* monsoon, which comes up directly from the Bay of Bengal and always keeps the atmosphere cool. The average temperature may be put down at 85° for the hot weather and 68° for the cold weather.
250 6	2300	2419 1[illegible]	5000	2350[illegible]	2842	28 [illegible]	Rivers 361 mls No canals		111 miles	1284 miles		
2245	696	276	3217				Besides the large rivers Megna and Ganges, which bound the district on the east and south the navigable rivers within the district, with their mileage, are Dhallessury 84 Boorigunga 24 Luckhia and Banar. 66 Hilsamari 36	21	41	70		

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND

1.—*Boundaries of the District, and the Area cultivated*

Division.	Districts	Latitude.	Longitude.	Boundaries.	Date and character of most recent survey.
Dacca.	Furreedpore ..	22° 45′ and 23° 45′ .	89° 30′ to 90° 15′ ...	Furreedpore is bounded on the *North* and *East* by the Ganges and Pudma, *South* by a line of bheels or swamps and the Kumar river, and *West* by the rivers Chundna, Barasia, and Modhoomutty	Furreedpore was surveyed by Colonel Gastrell in the year 1856.
	Mymensingh	24° 4′ and 25° 41′ ..	89° 28′ and 91° 13′ .	Mymensingh district is bounded on the *North* by the Garo Hills, on the *East* by the district of Sylhet, on the *South-East* by the district of Tipperah, on the *South* by the district of Dacca, and on the *West* by the districts of Pubna, Bogra, and Rungpore.	The district was revenue surveyed in the year 1850 to 1856.
	Sylhet .	23° 59′ to 250° 14′ ...	98° 58 to 92° 38′ .	The district of Sylhet, including the plains of Jynteah, is bounded on the *North* by the Khassiah and Jynteah Hills, on the *East* by a small portion of the Jynteah Hills, Cachar, and the country South of Cachar, inhabited by Lushais and other hill tribes, on the *South* by the tract just named, Hill Tipperah, and Tipperah, and on the *West* by Mymensingh	The district of Sylhet was surveyed between the years 1862 and 1865
Orissa.	Balasore .	20° 43 and 21° 50′ ..	86° 22 and 87° 32	The district of Balasore is bounded on the *North* by the revenue boundaries of pergunnahs Bograi, Kumarda, Napu, Chour, Jaleshwar, or Jellasore, and Fatthabad, *South* by the river Dhamra to its junction with the Byturni, thence the Byturni river as far as the village of Balipur, *East*, by the Bay of Bengal, from the Dhamra river on the South to the village of Khas, on the *North West* by the independent hill States of Keonjhur, Nilgiri, and Moyurbhanj	The revenue survey of the district was made in the year 1842.
	Cuttack ..	20°25 North	48′ W East	It is bounded on the *North* by the Byturni and Dhamrah rivers, *South* by the Poorce district, *East* by the Bay of Bengal, *West* by the independent hill States or non-tributary mehals of Orissa	The revenue survey of the district was made in 1838 to 1842. No other survey has since been made. No observations were ever made
	Poorce	19° 18′ and 20° 19′ ...	85° 1° and 86° 29° ..	Bounded on the *East* by the Debi river and district of Cuttack, *North* Cuttack district and Gurjats Banki and Khandpara, *West*, Gurjats Nayagar, Rampur, and Ganesar, and Ganjam district, *South*, Bay of Bengal	The revenue survey was made in the years 1837-38, 1839-40, and 1841 In Khurda the survey was only topographical.
Patna	Chumparun .	North. 27° 26′ ..	East, 84° and 85° 30′ .	The district is bounded on the *North* by the State of Nepaul, on the *South* by the river Gunduck, locally called the Naraunee, on the *East* by the district of Tirhoot, and on the *West* by the Gunduck and the district of Goruckpore	The district was surveyed in the year 1844, while a more recent survey of its *Southern* boundary was made in the year 1864, with a view to a fresh settlement of the alluvial lands.
	Gya . . .	24° 33′ 34″ and 24° 43′ 28″	84° 26′ 33″ and 84° 47′ 3″	The district of Gya is bounded on the *North* by the Patna district, on the *South* and *South-East* by Palamow and Hararcebaugh; on the *East* by Monghyr; on the *West* by the river Soane.	The district was surveyed in the years 1853-44.

FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

and uncultivated, and communications.

TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES.				UNAPPROPRIATED CULTURABLE WASTE IN ACRES.			COMMUNICATIONS, MILEAGE OF					REMARKS.
Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made Roads.			Rail-roads.	
	Culturable.	Uncultivable						1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
1017	133	267	1417	... ...	.....	... .	Navigable rivers . 184 Lakes .. 9	2	18	36	Projected line to Gaimuldo 25 miles.	
3502	1782	1120	6404	.....	...		582 miles, of which 412 is navigable throughout the year The navigable rivers are Brahmapootur, Megna, Jumna, &c.	..	146	108	.....	
3962	1060	~~1160~~	~~5428~~	~~9024~~ ~~3062~~	.....	10240	800, no canals ...		85		... ..	
690 39	76 45	627'14	~~1393 98~~	..	... ..	. .	400	23	41	225	. . . .	
1'339'82	147 43	1 353 88	3 477 2	.. .	..	.. ..	Rivers 527 Canals 37'12	1		1'1	None	The temperature is moderate; there is neither the excessive heat of the Behar provinces, nor the cold of Behar or even Bengal. The average in the cold season (December to February) is 70 to 75. In the hot season (March to the middle of June) 84 to 90. In the rains (July to November) 80 to 85. In the hot season during the north-east monsoon, a cool sea breeze is felt throughout the district from sunset till 10 or 11 at night, when it dies away. The most trying and unhealthy period of the year is between the cessation of the rains and the setting in of the cold weather. The Coast tracts are at this period peculiarly unhealthy owing to the numerous swamps and the heavy jungle which covers the country. The district generally is healthy, and the mortality not above the average. The rainfall is uncertain and varies greatly from year to year. The average during the past five years is 55 9 inches.
961	54	1764	2582	54	.	54	375		173	56	.	Very uncertain, liable to long continued droughts and also to excessive rainfalls.
2,981-38	600	200	3,781 38	..		. .	Canals none Rivers navigable 212 miles.		510		. .	
3978	489	979	5446	.....	.. .	.....	108	208	94	216	None.	The climate of the district is generally healthy. From about the 15th March to the 15th June hot dry West winds prevail, and the temperature often rises to a great height. From the 15th June to 15th October, the temperature falls on the commencement of the rains. East winds prevail and cholera often shows itself in June and July. During the rest of the year North and North-Western winds prevail, and the climate is very healthy.

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND

1.—*Boundaries of the District, and the Area cultivated*

Division.	Districts	Latitude.	Longitude.	Boundaries.	Date and character of most recent survey.
Patna.—(*contd.*)	Patna ..	25° 28° 39' North latitude.	84° 45' to 85° 45' East longitude.	*North* by Tirhoot, Sarun, and Monghyr; *South* by Gya and Monghyr; *East* by the river Ganges and Monghyr, *West* by Shahabad.	A portion of the district viz. the river face of the Ganges, was surveyed by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, revenue surveyor, in 1863-64-65 and 1868. This being the most recent survey of any portion of the district.
	Sarun ..	83° 55' North ..	25° 40' East; 320 miles West.	It is bounded on the *North* and *East* by the river Gunduck, on the *West* by the Goruckpore district, *South* by the Gogra and Ganges.	It was surveyed in 1843-46 by Lieutenant W. Maxwell and Mr. Alexander Wyatt, revenue officers.
	Shahabad .	24° 30' 25° 46° .	83° 20' 84° 50'	*North*, by the districts of Sarun and Ghazeepore, *East*, by Patna and Gya, *South*, by Gya, *West*, by Benares and [illegible].	The whole of the district was surveyed in 1844-45 and some of its Dearah lands in 1863-64 Certain accretions were formed in 1868-69
	Tirhoot .. .	25° 30' and 26° 52' North latitude.	84° 51' 40" and 86° 42' 30" East longitude.	Tirhoot district is bounded on the *North* by Nepaul Territory, on the *East* and *South-East* by the boundaries of Bhaugulpore and Monghyr, on the *North-West* by the boundaries of Sarcan, the Chumparun district, and Sarun, on the *South* by the river Ganges.	The date of the last survey is 1840 Another survey was undertaken for the survey of the estate lying on the bank of the Ganges and Big Gunduck, to ascertain the state of alluvion and diluvion The character of the survey of 1846 was to ascertain the accurate area of each village in the district, its capabilities, and the character of the lands
Presidency	Jessore	22° 28' to 23° 46	88° 44' to 89° 5'	The district of Jessore, excluding the Sunderbuns, is bounded on the *North-East* by the district of Pubna; on the *East* by the Mahomuttee river, the districts of Furreedpore and Backergunge, on the *South* by the Soonderbuns, and on the *West* by the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea districts and Cobaduck river	The district was trigonometrically surveyed in July 1861
	Nuddea	22° 40' 24° 10	88° 9' to 89° 11'	*North* by the district of Rajshahye, *East* by Pubna and Jessore, *South* by Baraset, *West* by Hooghly, Beerbhoom, and Burdwan, *North-West* by Moorshedabad.	The last survey was completed in 1854 Ameens were first employed to measure the land by chain and compasses and to draw up maps of villages Their measurements were afterwards tested by surveyors
	Soondurbuns .	21° 30' and 22° 4' North	88° 10' and 90° 30' East longitude	It is bounded on the *North* by the district of 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Backergunge, the river Hooghly marks its western limits, the joint rivers Ganges and Megna form its boundaries on the *East*, while to its *South* is the Bay of Bengal.	The Soonderbuns have never been surveyed at any time The earliest survey is that of Major Rennell in 1779. A part of the Soonderbuns was surveyed by two brothers, the Lieutenant Morrison, from 1811 to 1818 Captain Prinsep surveyed a part of it between the year 1822 to 1824, and Lieutenant Hodges from 1829 to 1831.

FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.—*(Continued.)*

and uncultivated, and communications.

Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated cultivable waste in acres.			Communications, mileage of					Remarks.
	Waste							Made Roads.				
Cultivated.	Culturable.	Uncultivable.	Total.	Remaining last year	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class.	Rail-roads.	
....	....	.....	2101·22	... ..	. .	...	Seane 22 mls. Ganges 83 „	66	121	197	86	The climate of Patna is hot and dry, except in the rainy season.
2612 62		...	2612 62	.	.	...	Navigable during the whole year Gogra 73 mls Gunduk 76 „ Ganges 334 „ Canals nil	17	210	639	None	The climate of the district of Saran is salubrious, especially in the rainy and cold seasons. During the hot season the hot winds are prevalent, and the heat is then very intense. The average maximum of the thermometer during May was 100° and the minimum 56°.
2755	521	337	3613	10608	...	10608	Ganges 80 mls. Seane 136 „ Canals 0	25 mls	132	231	57	~~The cumulation of the Bor-kapoolee and the hill Mountains generally largest fertility in the cold. The appearance of the vegetation deserves notice.~~
6114	.	. ..	6114	.	.	..	Navigable throughout the year 174 mls. Navigable only in the rainy season . 240 „ 414		41 1 076 miles	..	None.	The climate of this country is for the most part salubrious, particularly for Europeans, owing to the moderate range of the thermometer and exception from the parching dry heat of the North-Western Provinces and the sultry moisture of Bengal.
2585	579	276	3440	..	....	... ..	Rivers navigable throughout the year 1271 miles Not navigable, 116 miles.	42	116	21	...	The climate is not very salubrious, fevers and ague, severe, and often fatal, are rife at all times of the year, but especially in autumn, and close of summer. The temperature during the rains generally varies between 85° and 90°. In December and January it is sometimes at night as low as 55° Cholera, fever, and spleen, are prevailing diseases The zoology of the district comprises of wild beasts,—the tiger, leopard, panther, bear, jackal, fox, wild deer, swine, and porcupine The sudder sub-division of the district is Jessore, the other sub-divisions being Magoorah, Jhenidah, Narail, Bagirhat, and Koolnah Jessore stands on the south bank of the Bairub river, which appears to have no current, and is during the cold season, a more pestilential swamp. The station Jessore is in latitude 23° 10′, longitude, 89° 10′, it is 77 miles *North East* of Calcutta and 103 *South-West* of Dacca.
3350	....	... .	3350	...	.	..	River 650 mls Canal 135 „ 785 „	35·5	430	31	86	
~~Grand Total~~	79317	43015	191778	2215846 62		3527252 sqr miles	River 273 Canal .	19			6 miles	It is necessary to explain why the figures in column remaining at close of year shows an increase over the figures in column remaining last year. The area of grants resumed during the year, on account of the grantee's failure to reclaim the required quantity of land, has been included in column "remaining close of year."

PHYSCIAL, POLITICAL, AND

1.—*Boundaries of the Districts, and the Area cultivated*

Division	Districts.	Latitude	Longitude.	Boundaries	Date and character of most recent survey.
PRESIDENCY—(*Contd.*)	24-Pergunnahs	22° and 23°	88° and 89°	The district of 24-Pergunnahs is bounded on the *North* by the district of Nuddea, on the *East* by the district of Jessore, from which it is separated by the river Kopotakhya, on the *South* by the Soonderbuns, and on the *West* by the district of Hidgelee and Hooghly, the river Hooghly forming the boundary line.	The district was surveyed by the revenue surveyor Major Ralph Smyth between December 1846 and September 1852.
RAJSHAHYE	Bograh	24° 30′ and 25° 10′	88° 40′ and 89° 50′	It is bounded on the *North-East* by Rungpore, on the *North-West* by Dinagepore, on the *South* by Rajshahye, and on the *East* by Mymensingh.	The revenue survey of the district was effected between the years 1838 and 1850
	Dinagepore	24° 53′ to 26° 38′	88° 2′ and 89° 16′	Dinagepore is bounded on the *East* by Cooch Behar and Rungpore, on the *South* by Bograh, Rajshahye, and Maldah, on the *West* by Purneah, and on the *North* by Darjeeling	The survey of the district was made by villages, and was completed on the 17th February 1865, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 7th April 1866.
	Malda	North latitude, 24° 31′ 50″ and 26° 28′ 30″.	East longitude, 87° 48′ 30″ and 89° 33′ 33″.	The district is bounded on the *North* by the districts of Purneah and Dinagepore, on the *East* by Rajshahye, on the *South* by the river Ganges and the Moorshedabad district, and on the *West* by the river Ganges and the districts of Bhaugulpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs, as well as a small portion of Purneah.	This district was surveyed during the seasons 1847-48 and 1848-49. Survey completed in 1849 and approved by Government on the 30th December 1852

FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.—*(Continued.)*

and uncultivated, and communications.

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Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated cultivable waste in acres.			Communications, mileage of					Remarks.
Cultivated.	Waste. Culturable.	Waste. Uncultivable.	Total.	Remaining last year	Sold or granted during the year	Remaining at close of year.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made Roads. 1st Class.	Made Roads. 2nd Class	Made Roads. 3rd Class.	Rail-roads.	
2245	2317	742	5304	[illegible]		1311214	1801	291	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	The climate of the district as that of Lower Bengal generally, is as stated by Major R Smyth in his report, healthy or unhealthy according to the season. The year is divided into three seasons, viz the hot, the rain, and the cold. The hot extends from March to the middle of June. The rains from the middle of June to the end of September. The rest of the year constitutes the cold weather The hot season is usually in with the change of the monsoon. The wind veers from *South-East* to *South-West* and blows very strongly. The nights are, however, generally cool The change of all the seasons is always nearly attended with considerable increase of sickness The southerly breeze passing over the wet jungles of the Soonderbunds often carries with it malaria, and gives rise to fever. In Calcutta and the suburbs the east winds sweeping over the salt water lakes are considered to be particularly unhealthy In other respects the rainy season is not unpleasant Variable winds from *South* to *North-West* and *North* to *North-East*, about the end of October, announce the termination of the monsoon. The rain gradually ceases, and the morning and evening become cool and agreeable During December and January the climate is most suited to European constitutions The nights are cool and the mornings and evenings foggy The Satchorah sub-division is looked upon as more unhealthy than the rest of the district There are several large bheels which no doubt cause much sickness
1750	125	125	2000				Rivers . 386½ Canals ... 79 *viz* Streams without current.			158	None	
3265	653	1306	5224				373	..	227	In large extent but no data for calculation.	.	It is 130 miles in length and 75 in breadth. It is a very flat country, the only eminences being mere undulations not rising more than 100 feet above the ordinary level of the surface. There is a general and gradual slope of the country from *North* to *South* as indicated by the flow of the rivers in that direction Numerous considerable streams traverse the district, communicating with each other, but these are navigable half the year There are few routes through this district They are (1) from *West* to *East*, from Purneah through the town of Dinagepore to Rungpore; (2) from *South* to *North* from Berhampore through the town of Dinagepore to Darjeeling; (3) from *South-West* to *North-West* from Maida to the town of Dinagepore The climate of the place is tolerably good. It is damp but cool comparatively speaking.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	..	.. ..	Rivers 278 miles, including Ganges Rivers navigable throughout the year extend to 202 miles. Canals, 144 miles.	.....	2nd Class. 168 miles	...	None.	The climate is tolerably temperate, there is no very excessive degree of heat or cold, nor is it so damp as in many other parts of Bengal. The rain-fall appears to be rather less than neighbouring districts and as compared with [illegible]

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND

1.—*Boundaries of the Districts, and the Area cultivated*

Division.	Districts.	Latitude	Longitude.	Boundaries.	Date and character of most recent survey.
Rajshahye—(*Contd*)	Moorshedabad	23° 39′ and 24° 46′ ..	87° 40′ and 88° 45′ .	The river Ganges flows along the *Northern* and *Eastern* sides of the district, separating it from the districts of Maldah and Rajshahye. The Jellingi river forms the *South-Eastern* boundary, dividing it from the Nuddea district. To the *South* it is bounded by the districts of Nuddea and Burdwan, and to the *West* by those of Beerbhoom and Bhaugulpore.	The revenue survey which commenced in the year 1852 and were completed in 1855. The precise date is unknown.
	Pubna .	24° ..	89°5 ..	The district of Pubna is bounded on the *East* by districts of Dacca and Mymensingh, *West* by Rajshahye and part of Nuddea, *North* by Bogra and Mymensingh, and *South* by Jessore and Nuddea.	Revenue survey of the district was made in 1855, and approved by Government on the 19th May 1856. Its character, whether "trigonometrical" or "topographical" could not be ascertained from the Deputy Surveyor-General's office. It was probably made "topographically." The recent result of the Dearah survey operations carried on in this district in 1858-59 along the banks of rivers have not been as yet communicated by the Surveyor-General to the office of Collector.
	Rajshahye	24° 21′ 46″	88° 37′ 45″	The district of Rajshahye is bounded on the *North* by Dinagepore and Bograh, *South* by Pubna and Ganges *West* by Maldah and Moorshedabad, *East* by Mymensingh and Pubna.	A revenue survey of Rajshahye was made in 1848, and the years following, being confirmed by Government on 19th May 1856. A "professional survey seems to have formed part of the revenue survey." The channel of the Ganges, with its sand banks, is the subject of a survey every ten years. The last took place in 1867-68, and included the town of Rampore Beauleah.
	Rungpore	25° 4′ to 26° 27′	88° 48′ to 89° 57′ .	The district of Rungpore is bounded on the *North* by the State of Cooch Behar and the district of Julpigoree, on the *East* by the river Brahmaputor, on the *South* by Bogra, and on the *West* by the district of Dinagepore.	Topographical survey made in the years 1858-59.

FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.—*(Continued.)*

and uncultivated, and communications.

Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated cultivable waste in acres.			Communications, milage of					Remarks
Cultivated	Waste. Cultivable.	Waste. Uncultivable	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made Roads. 1st Class.	Made Roads. 2nd Class	Made Roads. 3rd Class.	Rail-roads.	
2458	....	333	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	*Rivers* Mls Ganga 72 Bhagirutty 72 *Tributaries.* Jellinghee 50 Bramhissa 40 Darka 32 Pugla 20 Bashai 24 Bhorrub 24 Seahnan 42 Mowrokhy 20	252			From Azimgunge to Nuhatty 28 miles. From Rampore Boal to Pulsa 20 miles	
830	....		1271	..	..	...	Navigable rivers 202 miles. Navigable part of the year. Navigable canals 141 miles ..	11	118	6	18	Climate of the district is healthy
15227		1479 6	3002 3	..			Navigable rivers 115	6	101	98		
3400	286	275	3961			...				229		

2.—CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE.

2.—*Character of*

Divisions.	Districts.	Names, Area, and Physical		
		Mountains and elevated Tracts.	Plains.	Forests.
Assam ...	Khasi and Jynteah hills.	The whole district is more or less elavated On the south, the plains rise abruptly from the plains of Sylhet to a height of 4,000 or 5,000 feet There are three gradual rises till the Lylankote plateau is reached at an elevation of about 6,000 feet. From this plateau rise the highest peaks of the Khasi hills—Shillong, 6,449 feet; Rabling, 6,283 feet, and Swar, 6,390. Separated from this plateau by the Oonsam valley is the Dunghai hill. These peaks lie within a circle of about 15 miles diameter. The only other peak which approaches them in height is that of Manteuchaut, 6,297 feet, lying to the west of the district. Below the Lylankote plateau lies another plateau with a mean elevation of about 5,000 feet From this plateau, about eight miles south from Nongkhaw, rises the Kulhang rock, an isolated shaped mass of granite rising about 800 feet above surrounding country This is the most remarkable peak to be found in the hills. Below this plateau there comes another, elevated about 3,000 feet, about 12 miles north from Shillong, there rises the Sujed Boneng Hills. To the north of the lower plateau come the jungle-covered hills inhabited by Muchrs, which gradually fall to the plains of Assam All the plateaus of the hills are more or less undulating To the east the hills join those of north Cachar, and on the west the Garo country.	None	Both the northern and southern slopes of the Khasi and Jynteah Hills are thickly wooded with various kinds of trees, bamboos, ratan, and thatching grass. The notable forests are those of Bhowal, Dawara, Jeerang, Langree, Maharam, Mullai, Chamut, Nusteng, all in the Khasi hill native states, and those of Bathoo, Lakootung, Murabe, Nongthalong, Narpio, in Jyntea hills, British territory. The area of the forests is not ascertained.
	Durrung	[redacted] oree, Khotora, Koorn, and 15 other small hills ly covered with jungles, about 25 square miles.	3,030 square miles	Mardoar, Chowdoar, and Nowdoar, unsurveyed—2,000 square miles.
	Kamroop . .	Neelachul, Shapheah, Norkashoon, Nursingha, Lunkhaw, Ratool, Bagas hill, and Kobnegpurbut, and 86 smaller hills covering an area of 1,906½ square miles Rajaparah, Kospee, Burgaon, Larhooree, Gamooreegooree, and 20 smaller elevated tracts extending over 47 square miles.	. .. .	. .
	Luckimpore .. .	Included in the district is the northern face of the Pakhoi hills, inhabited by Nagas and Khamptees. The area of this must be very considerable, but cannot be computed	The district is all plain level land covered with forest or grass jungle But there are no means of ascertaining how much is forest and how much grass.	The estimated forest area is 7,950 square miles.

the Surface.

DESCRIPTION OF DIFFERENT TRACTS.

Rivers.	Lakes.	Marshes.	Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals, and Products.
The undermentioned rivers, with their numerous tributaries, take their rise from the Khasi hill native States, and continue their course towards the plain in the British territory,—Bagopanee or Osmann, Borpanee, Dhoobree, Dhanneah, Dolye, Jadookatta, Kaleearee, Penne or Soonai. The undermentioned rivers, with their feeders in the Jynteah hills, running towards the plains of Sylhet, are in the British territory throughout the whole distance,—Borgang, Borsill, Hobley, Looba, Nundreang, Mungut, Muntadoo, and Rowai. None of these rivers are navigable for any distance in the hills, on account of rapids and falls.	None	The bottom of almost every hollow in the hills is a marsh, generally of small extent, none of them are distinguished by any name.	Both in British territory and native States.	*Soil*—Generally stiff red clay same time intermixed with sand and with rocks frequently cropping out *Mineral*—Coal, iron, lime, and slate *Products*—Bees-wax, betelnuts, betel-leaves, bay leaves, cinnamon, caoutchouc, cotton, honey, jack-fruits, oranges, paddy, potatoes, and stick lac
Berhampootra 120 miles navigable throughout the year, Bhoyrubee, 30 miles navigable throughout the year and several smaller rivers navigable during the rains	Berhampore, Joypal, Luckimpore, Kustoo, Tulhoolee and 20 others, area 2 square miles.	Batta, Deplugee, Gotea, Kharoo, Koorcon Poonea, Sukdarun, Gadhodia and 70 others area 50 square miles.	Ditto	*Soil*—Loam, red marl, subsoil, sandy Minerals not yet been explored *Products*—Kolye, lac, mustard, paddy, sugarcane, silk, tea, and cotton wax, caoutchouc, honey, artocarpus, chop hola, cedrelatoona, chopa, gundua, asbeena, jamultee, hollock, kheer, koken, makoradua, tchore, rarasus, champhorea, glandifera, sheorea, robusta The other trees are peculiar to Assam and have no English equivalents
Berhampooter, Chaoolkhoea, Monas, Noanudee, Bornuddee, and 35 other small rivers, miles 1,352.	Chotola, Chockun, Dukpatiah, Hajashoony, Sagmaree, Hidugga, Ganga Gallee, Dhullee, and 579 smaller lakes or bheels, area 465 square miles	Kookoornotta Del, Amtola Del, Barmarey Del, Molongjanee, Bandor Moath, Sargung, and 8 other smaller marshes; area 15 square miles.	British Territory.	*Soil*—Red common clay, fertile, well adapted to all agricultural purposes. *Mineral*—Iron *Products*—Rice, cotton, sugar, mustard, pulse tea, silk, lac, limestone, mangoe, and other fruits
The main river of the district is the Berhampootra, navigable all the way to Debroogbur at all seasons of the year, a distance of 220 miles through the district. In the rains it is navigable to steamers as far as Suddeah, about 100 miles further up. Much beyond Suddeah it is not navigable in the rains even to canoes, owing to the rapidity of the current, but in the cold weather canoes can be taken up as far as Behaimmook, a distance of about 50 miles, beyond which it is not navigable at any time. The Dehang, supposed to be the main branch of the Berhampootra, debouches from the Abor hills to the north, as do the Dehongamo Lallie, and have but a short course in the plains, falling into the Berhampooter about the same place. They are navigable at all seasons of the year to canoes, but the great force of the current renders them unnavigable to larger craft in the rains, and they are too shallow for them in the dry weather. The Debroo, which gives its name to, and on the south bank of which, close to its mouth, the sudder station of the district is situated, rises in the eastern plains of the district on the south bank of the Berhampootra. It is navigable in the rains to Debroogbur, a distance of 4 miles, and by canoes to Doom Doom, 100 miles further up.	The Brahma Koond, a place of pilgrimage among the Hindoos, is a very large and deep pool in the Berhampooter, where it debouches from the hills.	Many parts of the country are flooded and under water for some months in the rains but quite dry again in the cold weather	Ditto	The soil of the south bank of the Berhampooter is of a stiff clayey nature, and varies in colour and stiffness according to the salt of iron and the amount of silica which it contains. As a rule, the high forest land is of a dark red appearance, and is made up (chemically) of schea vegetable matter, alluminus salts of lime moisture, and salts of iron, chiefly red oxide, less generally, it is of darker color and looser, the colour being due to its containing the black magnetic oxide of iron, and the greater looseness to an increased proportion of silica and vegetable mould Both these soils are considered eminently favorable to the tea plant, poppy, and sugar-cane, but are unfavorable to root crops and cereals. The Roopit low land soil is on this bank chiefly of a lighter (yellowish) color, and stiffer than the above It is to a certain extent annually manured by nature, by the washing into the Pathars of numerous Hoolahs rich in vegetable mould. This action is however, owing to the greater altitudes of this district, less here than in the Seebsagur, Durrung, and Nowgong districts, consequently the rice crop is far less luxuriant here than in the districts lower down. The soil of the north bank (Luckimpore) is entirely alluvial to the foot of the hills, the whole of that portion of the district being of comparatively recent formation, is simply a huge clear sand sub soil, with a crust of loose blackish deposit varying from one to three feet in depth. For cereals, root crops, and indeed for nearly every crop which the Assamese ryot raises, this soil is infinitely more fruitful and luxurious than any on the Muttuck south bank; and if the people were even as energetic as the ryots on this bank are, it might produce rice for all Upper Assam As it is they do export some The Suddiyeal soil is much the same as Luckimpore, but much more recent formation and consequently thinner crus of the alluvial deposit. The few patches of low land suita le for wet rice sowings are now quite worn out, and do not give a quarter of the crops the Luckimpore khels do The higher patches are favorable to root crops and suitable cereals *Minerals*—Coal *Products*—Betel-nuts, caoutchouc, cotton, ginger, hemp, jack fruit, jute, lac, limes, mangoes, mustard, oranges, paddy, pepper, potatoes, pulse, silk, tea, tobacco, treacle, wax, and yams.

2.—*Character of*

Divisions	Districts	Names, Area, and Physical Mountains and elevated Tracts.	Plains	Forests.
Assam—*(Contd.)*	Luckimpore—*(Contd.)*			
	Naga Hills ..	Burrail and Renemak Naga Hills, the height of the former varying from 2,500 to 6,000 feet, and of the latter from 500 to 1,800.		Namsur, close forest
	Nowgong ...	[illegible] ore, and ly ed ... [illegible] 1901	Not surveyed	Not surveyed ..
	Sebsaugor	Uninvestigated .	... .	
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	The area of the Khurruckpore range of hills is about 120 square miles. The highest point, called Koh Maruk, is 1,526·9 feet above the level of the sea. The area of so much of the Rajmehal range as is within this district is about 50 square miles (exclusive of the Damin-i-koh in Sonthal Pergunnahs.) Area of Kojhee and Kutooria hills, about 60 square miles.	The whole of that part of the district north of the Ganges, area 2,390 square miles. The plain on the part of the district south of the Ganges comprises an area of about 1,800 square miles, they are not known by any names.	The Khurruckpore forest covers almost the whole of the Khurruckpore range of hills, and contains the following useful trees—Sukhoon or sal, ebony, bijsal, dhas, mahooa, shis, asin, mango, bamboos. The Sukhoowalanee forest in the north-east part of the district contains chiefly sukhoowa or sál trees; and extends for about 20 miles in length, being a narrow belt, the greatest width being about 2 miles
Bhaugulpore	Monghyr	Jamalpore, Kurrah, Chundun, Chooka, Chuckye, and Gidhour. The area of the whole hill tract is 233 square miles. The hills are generally composed of granite rocks.	Nil .	Chuckye, Gidhour, Chundun, Cooka, and Furkya, total 427 square miles
	Purneah	Chota Pahar, about 100 beegahs standard; Bala Dhamah, about 9,000 beegahs.	With the exception of a few mountains, the whole district.	

the Surface.

DESCRIPTIONS OF DIFFERENT TRACTS			Where situated in British or Native territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals and Products.
Rivers	Lakes	Marshes.		
The Debing rises in the Pakhoi hills in the south-east corner of the district, and flows in a westerly direction through it. It is navigable by steamers for about 100 miles to Joypore in the rainy season only, and by canoes for 50 miles further up, where it bifurcates, forming a second channel, navigable in the rains by canoes, which flows in a northerly direction, and falls into the Berhampooter near Suddeah The Seesu, a tributary of the Debing, a narrow and circuitous stream, is navigable in the rains by canoes for about 200 miles of its course, and in the cold season for about 150 only The Soobunsoree which debouches into the plains of north Luckimpore from the Meeree and Abor hills, is a river of very large volume, and has a course of about 100 miles in the plains, is navigable at all seasons by canoes, and by steamers in the rainy season The Ranga nuddy, flowing from the Meeree hills, has a circular course of 30 miles in the plains navigable by canoes at all seasons The Dikrong rises in the Duffla and Meree hills, and flows for about 40 miles in the plains, navigable by canoes all the year round			British territory.	The principal trees in the forest are bola, champa, ejar, gomaree, jamook, kothal, korai, mutlac, nageesor, oorunn, paroolie, poma, seelrekha, singoree, seesso.
Dhunsiri, Kopili, and Doyang			Ditto ...	In the lower range, of a very soft sandstone and slate or shell, so friable as to be little more than indurated clay, in the higher ranges, granite and grey granular slate. There are salt and mineral hot springs in the lower range Noble timbers of various kinds and India rubber trees.
The rivers are the Kallung the Kellior, the Kopili, Dillao the Jumoona, the Nonoi, and the Sonai	Mornkollong, Monkollong, Kachodhara, Ookonkhona, Ghoria, and Pootakollong	...	Ditto	No data for the prevailing soils and minerals. The prevailing products are rice, pulse of different kinds, mustard, sugar-cane, jute, tobacco, cocoanut, betel nut, lac, cotton, tea, cane, and various kinds of fruits.
Berhampootra, Deehing, Dusang, Dikhoo, Dhonsiri or Demoo Deroi, Dereeka, Namdang, Janjee, Teok, Kokeela, Deoi, Kakodonga Gelabeel Dhekeesajoolee, Sackota, Dhollee		.....	Ditto ..	Clay mixed with sand, alluvial. Minerals none. *Products*—Rice, mustard, kalai, cotton, sugar-cane, tea, silk, tobacco, gums, pepper, ginger, yams, jackfruit, sweet lime, oranges, mangoes, plantains, gourds, pineapples, jute, custardapple, linseed, India-rubber, guava, plums, pomegranates, ivory, and raisins of many kinds.
				TO THE SOUTH OF THE GANGES.
Ganges 120 miles Ghugri . 25 ,, Koosy ... 90 ,,	None	None	Ditto .. .	Productive soil, with kunkur (nodular limestone), chrystoss, quartz and silver, mica, hornstone and jasper, abounding in hot springs, and garnetiferous gneiss-coal, lead, silver and copper in parts, and iron mines
				TO THE NORTH OF THE GANGES.
Bya 30 miles. Ganges 44 ,, Gunduck 40 ,, Hullohur 35 ,, Tulgooga 60 ,,	Talkabar and Nugree Tal, area 8 square miles	These abound in Pergunnah Purkya, have no specific names, area 15 square miles	Ditto . ..	Productive soil composed of sand and clay *Products*—Dhan (paddy), gahoom (wheat), Indian corn, jow (barley), bood (gram), rahur, kuliye, mussoor, moong, khesaree, koorthee, kodo, bhetnuss, mutiur (peas), rice, gota (mustard seed), teesse (linseed), til (oilseed), rairy (castor seed), torse (oil seed), huldee (terumeric), adruck (ginger), peaz (onion), lahsoon (garlic), mirchu (chillee), ketarve (sugar cane), toorhoo, kurbooj (melons), khecra (cucumber), alloo (potatoes), bygun (brinjals), sarim (beans), kuddoo (pumpkin), kurela, junglee, am (mangoe), kuthal (jack fruit), guavas, shureefas (custard apple), bail (wood apple).
Ganges 56, Kasi 104 Kari Kasi 32, and Mohanudda, and many tributaries. Total 336 miles The numerous small tributaries to the above rivers are in the aggregate about 1,000 miles long.	None	Bhandartal . 50 Baida Bacee .. 100 Bhanga Sheikpore 300 Burhatta . Uncertain Doorea . Ditto Darway . .. 200 Kosrail . .. 700 Mateeari . . 150 Pipra . . . 2 000 Ramaee . . 400 Shahbazpore . 500	Ditto . .	Limestone, sandy *Staple Product*—Rice, jute (sonee), grain (chana), barley, jowar, jamra, wheat, mustard, and tobacco.

Divisions	Districts.	Names, Area, and Physical		
		Mountains and elevated Tracts.	Plains.	Forests.
	Bancoorah	Pachete, Koro, Soosina, and Manjee.		
	Beerbhoom	None	Dael', Mouresuar, Mallarpore, Salulk, Mouresuar, Sorup, Siller, Supor, and Jaymjal; 1,120 square miles.	Harrisaur, Hukmasaur, Khatanga, Khorni, and Nissaspur; 582 square miles.
Burdwan	Burdwan	None	Entire district is a plain, 3,158 square miles.	Low jungle of sal trees, 28 square miles
	Hooghly	None	It is all alluvial plain, 1,374 square miles.	None
	Midnapore	The elevated tracts known by the name of the jungle mehals are situated in the western part of the district, and the area is 1,912 square miles	In the central and east part of the district about 2,924 square miles in extent. They consist partly of the ordinary alluvial plains of Bengal, and partly of the tidal plains of Hidgelee in the south of the district bordering on the Bay of Bengal This strip of land is about 20 miles in width, and is for the most part below the level of the sea	The jungle mehals noticed under the head of "elevated tracts" are mostly covered with forest, principally *sál* and *peasal* trees.
	Noakhally	Part of Roghunundun hill, called in the district "Barnar Dala," said to be 600 feet above the level of the sea, area about two square miles.	The entire district is one great alluvial plain, 1,794 square miles.	Area 369 square miles, different parts of the country are covered with low jungles.
Chittagong	Chittagong	*Sitakund range.* Lakimara overlooking the Penny, height above sea level 521 feet. Chandenath or Sitakund peak, 1,155 feet Nagar khana, near Sir W. Jones on the north of Chittagong, 289 feet *Goleasee range.* Haria, between Rungumya and the Haida valley, 253 feet. *Salkanya range.* Jangalya, 295 feet. *Mascal Island range.* Garamchori, 288 feet. *Teknaa range.* Pyno or Barragunga, 396 feet. Toungunga, 850 feet. Nyting, 551 feet. Total area in acres not accurately known, but the total jungle is about 1,361 square miles.	Contain an area of 1,356 square miles. They are not known by any specific names.	Forests go by no names, and are confined to the hill ranges. The area is one with the mountains and elevated tracts, and is therefore 1,361 miles. It is in very few places that the forests are open, being mostly blocked up with evergreen jungle, very dense

the Surface.

DESCRIPTION OF DIFFERENT TRACTS.

Rivers.	Lakes.	Marshes.	Where situated in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils, Minerals and Products.
Damoodah, Dalkissur, Sahe, Goindissury, Selye, and Birye.	.... ..	..... .	In British territory ...	In the eastern portions alluvial; in the western gravelly. The alluvial in the very east does not differ from the ordinary soil of Bengal. Further westward it becomes more impregnated with the gravelly detritus of laterite rock, while in the western and elevated portion the soil is exclusively laterite, gneiss, quartz, harneblende, and other rocks occur. Lime and iron are the only minerals. Rice, indigo, sugarcane, oilseeds, tobacco, cotton, wheat, Indian corn, pulses, and jute, are nearly all the articles cultivated.
Ajaya, Duarka, and Maurakhi, 150.	None	None ...	Ditto ...	There are no minerals worked in the district. The undulated tracts which compose the western half of the district are laterite, with an admixture of quartz, a light sandy soil being found in the lower parts of the district towards the east. The products are indigo, jute, mulberry, oilseeds, rice, sugar, and wheat.
Bhageruttee, Damooda, and Aojoy.	None	None ..	Ditto ...	*Prevailing Soil.*—Alluvial deposit and mixed sand and clay and kunkur. *Minerals.*—Iron, copper, coal, shooting (lime and sandstone) *Products.*—Gram, grain, paddy, indigo, pulses, viz. arhar, cabi, motur, moogh, mosur, sugarcane, teel, potatoes, tobacco, wheat, onions, garlic, pumpkins, melons, cucumber, and vegetables of all kinds.
Hooghly main stream 40, Damoodah 14, Soorsutty Tributary 28, Kan or Koonty Tributary 36, Bally Khal 4, Darkesaur main stream 32, Selye Tributary 21, Roopnarain main stream 6, Kana Tributary 36, Mondessury Tributary 22, Anooda Tributary 19, Tarajdee 16 miles.	None	Samtee 30, Coynan 18, Dalkee 12, Dankoomy 235, total 295 square miles, included in the area of the plain.	Ditto ..	Alluvial, minerals, none. Rice, pulses, sugarcane, jute, cotton, vegetable of all kinds, indigo, mulbery, &c.
The principal rivers are Huldee, Kalaghye, Russoolpore, Sooburnorekha, Roopnarain, Roykhalee, Selye, and Cossye, on which the town Midnapore stands.	None ..	None	Ditto .	The prevailing surface soil is laterite, under-lying which is a soft greyish clay. *Minerals.*—Gold has been found in minute quantities in the river sands; laterite stone is abundant. Salt is plentiful in the tidal plains on the south and east of the district. Other minerals found are iron and soap-stone. *Products.*—The staple product of the district is rice, silk is largely produced, but is mostly exported in the raw state. Other products are indigo, cotton, sugar, and hides.
Bamun 32, Feny big 16, Halta 24, Usha 13, Joyah river 10, Lukhee Dona 6, Megna 36, Shahazpore 43, Sonthal Khal 12, Sundeep 20, Jetoleah 34 The following are navigable during a part of the year—Betin-nudee 16, Bhowanigunge 18, Daccitea 16, Doulat Khan Khal 11, Feny little 44, Kakrail nudee 9, Kalooporah nudee 8, Kalana nudee 8, Mondea Khal 24, Noakhally Khal 41, Peer Box nudee 10	None ..	Abdoolapore 2, Aboopore 260, Ajmpore 164, Alakara 16, Alipore 259, Amanullahpore 62, Anundepore 42, Antanuggur 14, Badorpore 398, Badorpore 2nd 18, Banehanuggur 175, Backtarpore 3, Bhotargow 3, Bejoynuggur 58, Chadipore 185, Champore 22, Dasghurria 114, Debpore 1, Durbeshpore 105, Dharmapore 72, Dorabpore 11, Futtehpore 36, Futtehpore 2nd, 24, Govindpore 6, Govindpore 2nd, 5, Gowepore 55, Hasa nudee 104, Hasamadee 502, Hasamadee 2nd, 39, Halnagam Borput 3, Haronee 10, Hazeepore 35, Hazeepore 2nd, 32, Hossainpore 18, Jahanabad 12, Jamalpore 4, Jangolya 20, Kaleedhur 270, Kassimnuggur 478, Kazeebag 31, Kearsah 13, Kowsoolla 137, Lakheepore 9, Lakheepore 2nd, 6, Lanechur 25, Lanseepatia 2, Lodhipore 6, Madhoopore 9, Madhoosh 3, Majdeepore 6, Mahomedpore 10, Mendgara 1, Maijbarriah 6, Matoosh 42, Majoopore 84, Monsorpore 43, Mandargnon 37, Majoorpore 57, Neozpore 58, Noyampore 11, Nya Khalla 3, Obheerampore 11, Panparah 176, Parkote 175, Pettapassare 7, Protabpore 29, Rasdpore 89, Rosulpore 99, Shahapore 56 square miles	Ditto .	*Soil.*—Alluvial clay in many places impregnated with salt. *Minerals.*—None *Products.*—Bamboos, betel, betel-nut, castor-oil, chillies, cocoanut, cotton, linseed, mustard, rice, jute, dals, khesary, masilkalaye, moog
Rivers Feeny (Phem), boundary of Chittagong and Noakhali, navigable throughout the year for a distance of 34 miles. Dubi (branch of Sankha), navigable throughout the year for only 7 miles, and 14 miles for a portion of the year. Halda falls into Karnaphuli, 24 miles, navigable throughout the year, and 35 miles a portion of the year. Karus Phuli (port of Chittagong), a distance of 80 miles navigable throughout the year. Sangoo (Sankha), a distance of 30 miles, navigable throughout the year.	Nil	No names known and no very extensive ones.	Ditto	All these tracts are covered with a thick evergreen jungle, but specification will be made under the head of forests. In the hill of Sitakund, there is stone of two descriptions, one apparently of volcanic formation and porous, the other solid and containing iron, it is of a greyish color, neither exists in large quantities. In all the ranges the hills are formed of a stratum inclined at an angle of 30° north-east and south-west, of hard clay in places, and in others of sandstone. The surface is generally covered with loam, but on the southern slopes of all the outskirting hills it is red sand stone or sand. Cotton is grown in most of the ranges by a race called Jomeeahs. There are also 17 tea gardens, nearly all of which are doing fairly; they contain a cultivated area of from 1,200 to 1,800 acres. In the midst of the range, there exists a famous hot spring called Barwa kund. It sends forth an inflammable gas always kept alight. There is also a salt spring known by the name of Noidala khya. These two springs are situated about 20 and 28 miles distant from the sudder station of Chittagong respectively, and are visited by Hindus from remote parts of Hindustan.

Divisions.	Districts.	Names, Area, and Physical		
		Mountains and elevated Tracts.	Plains.	Forests.
Chittagong.—(*Contd.*)	Chittagong.—(*Contd.*)	...	.	... ..
Chittagong.—(*Contd.*)	Tipperah	There is only one range of hills within the district, viz. the Lalmye range, which runs north and south for about 12 miles, with an average width of about half mile. The average elevation of this range, which covers an area of about 10 square miles, is [illegible] above the plains and 90 [illegible] the level of the sea. [illegible]orah, a hilly tract of same elevation, forms [illegible]orn boundary of the [illegible]. Portions of these hills along the boundary are included in British boundary.	Superficially the country presents a flat and open surface, the land consisting of extensive and well-cultivated fields, and intersected in all directions by numerous rivers and khals. Near the large rivers, *i.e.*, towards the west, the lands are under water during the rainy season. The native towns and villages are generally built in vast plantations of mangoes, plantains, bamboos, date, or areca and nut palms	Lalmye hills are densely wooded, and also towards the south-west of the district, in pergunnahs of Goomanundee, Mohobutpore, Shingairgnon, Myzurdee, Poorchundee, Lukdee, Kurdee, Torah, Mehar, and Khulleelabad and Tuppeh Furkabad, are dense jungles, the total area of the jungles being about 97 square miles. The principal trees are bur (ficus indica), commonly known as the Banian tree, Peepul (ficus religiosa), neem, (mulia azaderacta) kudum, (nauclea cadumna), gab, (Embry operis ghetenosa), the juice of the fruit mixed with the charcoal is used in calking boats, bel (cralorea marmelos) the fruit is eaten and used medicinally; julpie (eloo cartees saralus) the fruit is used in curries by the natives; seemul (bombus neptaphyllum), the cotton is used for stuffing mattresses and pillows, and has a silky appearance; jamoon (Calyp trantties cargo phyllofolis) the fruit is eaten, the wood hard and good for building purposes; imly (tamariudus indica) the wood is excellent, hard and close grained and used for oil and sugar mills, the fruit is used for seasoning food and the leaves medicinally; am (mangefera indica) the mangoes of this district are very inferior and may be considered as the worst in Bengal. The wood is very useful, though of an inferior quality, but owing to its being in abundance it is much used. Khajur (phanex sylrees) a valuable tree, the juice is extracted and made into goor (a kind of sweetmeat) the leaves are made into mats, tal (barassus flabiliformus) the wood is used for posts of houses and is a very durable material for building purposes, leaves used for making large fans, betelnut (areca catechu) grows perpendicularly to a height of 50 to 80 feet, the nut is largely exported; bans (bamhusa arnudimcia) in point of utility it is one of the most important members of the vegetable kingdom, it grows in clumps; bet (calamegs rottang), grows spontaneously all over the district, the ratans are split and made into baskets and wicker works, and twisted into cables for boats, it is also for binding and thatching.

the Surface.

DESCRIPTION OF DIFFERENT TRACTS.

Rivers.	Lakes.	Marshes.	Where situated in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals, and Products.
Canals. *Bagkhali.*—Navigable throughout the year, 20 miles. *Beemunt's Paree (branch) of Chand Khali.*—Navigable throughout the year, 1½ miles. *Boolkhali and Chand Khali.*—Navigable throughout the year, 7-13 miles, and portion of the year only, 10 miles. *Chuktai.*—Navigable throughout the year, 3 miles. *Jalkadr.*—Navigable throughout the year, 10 miles. *Kesmoriya.*—Navigable throughout the year, 2 miles. *Manur, Murah, Mohesakhali, and Monsoal Channel.*—Navigable throughout the year, and a portion of the year 9, 7, 4½, and 26 miles respectively, and 12 miles partly.	.....	... .	In British territory	The soil of the plains is generally of a very rich dark earth, and along the banks of the rivers and khals, cultivated all the year round; this land is denominated "paundi." The lands close to the hills are generally marshy, but afford excellent grazing for cattle. The principal products are— Dhan ... ... Rice. Supari .. .. Areca-nut. Lonka .. . . Capsicum. Sorsha . . . . Mustard. Pat. . ... Hemp. Tamaku .. .. Tobacco. Pan ... ... Pepper betel. Kola ... ... Plantain. Til. . ... Oil plant. Gushya ... ... Ditto Numerous sorts of vegetables are also grown. Crops have never been known to fail entirely, principally owing to the regularity of the rainfall and to the numerous hill streams which supply an easy means of irrigation. For the latter purpose dams are made across a stream till it overflows This is continually done for cold weather crops. The water from tanks is also used The principal trees are chalais, chokrassi, gamar, gorgon, jaral, pipul, sagwan or teak talec, town, symacl or cotton tree, am or mangoe, burgot, katal or jack. A full description of these trees is given in Captain Lewin's "Hill Tracts of Chittagong." These are also the daloo, burrially, pais, and murtinga bamboos. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts there is a cane called by the name of "kerak bet" which grows to a height of 130 feet.
Navigable throughout the year. (1) Dakatea, 150 miles. Flows through the southern portion of the district. Its direction is east to west, it comes from the hills of Tipperah and falls to the Megna in the Noakhally district. (2) Goomtee, 80 miles. This river also comes from the Tipperah hills. Its course is throughout the whole extent of the district from east to west. It falls into the Megna. (3) Megna, 225 miles, including the length of its several branches known by different local names This is the largest of all the rivers in the district, it forms the western boundary of the district, its course is north to south. (4) Moohoove, 30 miles. Only 3 miles of this river passes through the Chittagong frontier of the district; its direction is east to south-west. (5) Tutas, 80 miles. It is supplied by several small hill streams. Its direction is north-east to south-west It falls into the Megna; 80 miles of it is navigable throughout the year, the remaining only for eight months.		The jheels in the district are numerous and cover an area of 92 square miles. The following are a few of the most extensive ones—(1) Atcopa Beel in pergunnah Shoryle, area about 1 square mile. (2) Alta Beel in pergunnah Shoryle, area 1 2 square miles. (3) Bahajoonee Beel in pergunnah Shoryle, area 1·4 square miles. (4) Boro Beel in pergunnah Bardakhat, area 2 2 square miles. (5) Bundghur Beel in pergunnah Bardakhat, nearly 1 square mile (6) Burollee Beel in pergunnah Shoryle, area 5 9 square miles. (7) Chunter Beel in pergunnah Shoryle area 2½ square miles (8) Kalia Beel in pergunnah Shoryle, area 2 square miles (9) Kakoe Beel in pergunnah Shoryle, area nearly 1 square mile. (10) Khola Beel, in pergunnah Shoryle, area nearly 1 square mile. (11) Mondoharee Beel in pergunnah Noornagur, area nearly 1 square mile.	Ditto	*Soil.*—The surface soil in the low lands is light and sandy, but in the higher parts the country possesses a deep alluvial soil alternating with bands of clay and sand. *Minerals.*—There is no mineral of any description in the district. Mr. Brown in his report states that there is rumour of the existence of lime and coal in some portions of the hills, but it does not appear ever to have been authenticated. In his last note to the above he says—"Since writing the above I have been credibly informed that plumbago and coal have been found in the hills adjoining pergunnah Ameerabad, in the southern corner of the district The soil of the hills indicates the presence of iron." *Products.*—The products of the districts are, betel-nut, indigo, jute, mustard seed, pulse of many kinds, rice, sugar-cane, peas, chilli, safflower.
Navigable only during a portion of the year. (1) Bejoygong, 25 miles. This river comes from the Tipperah hills in a north-westerly direction and falls into the Teetash. It is navigable only 8 months of the year. (2) Booreegong, 45 miles. This river comes from the Tipperah Hills and falls into the Goomtee and Bejoy rivers; its direction through the district is from east to north, west and south. It is navigable only for 8 months in the year. (3) Seelonia, 15 miles. Its course is from north-east to south It is navigable only for 6 months in the year. (4) Teetash, 92 miles; navigable during 8 months in the year only.				
Canals and Khals navigable only during a part of the year. (1) Bagmara, 15 miles. From Dacatia to Comullah, direction from north to south; navigable only for 6 months. (2) Burkampta, 32 miles. From Shumbhoogunge to Burkampta, direction west to east; navigable only for 8 months. (3) Haseegunge; 25 miles. Ameerabad to Dakatea, direction from north to south; navigable for 8 months only. (4) Hoora khal, 15 miles. From Tipperah Hills to Teetash, direction east to north-west; navigable only for 8 months. (5) Lakeham creek, 30 miles. from Tipperah Hills to Dacatea, direction east to west; navigable for 6 months.				

Divisions.	Districts.	Names, Area, and Physical Mountains and elevated Tracts.	Plains.	Forests.
CHITTAGONG—(*Contd.*)	Tipperah—(*Contd.*) ...	.....	.....	.....
	Hazareebaugh ..	1. Kurusnath ... 4,700 feet. 2. Mahabur ... 4,100 „ 3. Burgawun ... 3,455 „ 4. Loogoo ... 3,470 „ 5. Palanga range .. 3,400 „ 6. Mandi range ... 2,722 „ 7. Serampere range . 2,088 „ 8. Kasnatoo ... 2,044 „ 9. Gharangee range . 1,984 „ Kharacdiha or north district.	Nil	Nil .. ..
HOTA NAGPORE	Lohardugga ...	[redacted] several ranges of hills [redacted] district, but none of them are known by any particular names, each point has its particular name known to the villages in the neighbourhood, and the ranges and the hills are known to those at a distance by the name of the village at its foot. About three-fourths of the district consists of a table-land of an average elevation of 2,200 feet The highest hill is about 3,615 feet above the level of the sea. In Palamow, in the Sumah estate, there is an elevated tract of table-land some 3,300 feet above the sea, measuring 4 miles by 2½, and known as the Nelarhat range. Another high range also runs along the top of the Jummera pergunnah, at a plateau of the tributary mehal of Sirgooja, reaching an elevation of some 3,400 feet	There is no plain in the district.	The whole of this district must at an early period have been one vast forest. The whole of Burco pergunnah, lying to the south of the district, is now indeed a vast forest; and amongst the hills generally, and on the slopes of the ghauts, forests still exist. Sal is the only timber of importance, and thus forms the bulk of all the forests, but until quite recently no kind of conservancy has ever been attempted. Great destruction has taken place among the forests.
	Manbhoom ..	Ajdhya (Bagmandi) range; Assura; Barakoda, Basara, Barpathakur, Bacodha, altitude 1,315 feet; Bandikacha, Bandi, 1,309 feet; Bhajuttukra; Bayar, Siucha; Banun; Bindari; Bhelat; Pahari; Behari Nath, 1,473 feet; Basku range, Bansa hill, 1,789 feet; Bandpal, 1769, Bero hills, Balama hill; Bandari, 1,445, Baridih, 727; Chemta hill; Chotonkda, Chunto; Cowtipahar; Chanri; Challerma; Chotapahar; Chindias, Chapa; Chatraband; Chalua, Charaginal, 2,412 Dharudhoop; Datna range, 3,047 feet, Dabo, 1,099, Dodha hill, Damra; Durar-lui; Garga; Curda; Gajahuri peak; Gurund bark, ½, Gudri; Gargaria; Gopaulpore; Dungri; Gobindpore hill; Harpari, Jay Chandi and Injidbela Jahar hills, Jagohuri, Jalung hill, Jardajola; Khamari; Khurpahar, Kakuhra; Karnabura; Kutani; Karunti range, 1708; Kalyanpore 1,233; Kapila; Kariar hill, Karcha, (Sitalpore), Lakai Sim, altitude 1,636; Lobbura; Lunga; Lidipahari, Muthabura; Moranghura; Mural; Monani, Natua; Punchakote hill; Pukuriah; Pona; Parasi, 014; Rajah's Sasunia, altitude 1,443; Sainda; Satera, Sindupito; Sawai, altitude 2,637 feet; Salera; Khani hills; Syam: Sunderpore hills; Sundi hills; Taja Talabani; Kolabani hill, 1,837, Tawari; Tarang; Ghurir The north-west, south-west, south, and south-eastern parts of the district consists of undulating, stony, wild, and	No particular name. The north-eastern and central parts of Manbhoom are an open undulating country, with hills few and far between. It is partly covered with groups of mango, polas (Butea frondosa), mahub (Bassia latifolia), and low sal (Shorea) jungle, and partly denuded of trees.	Without any particular name, but heavy and occasional lofty jungle is found all over the south-eastern part of the district. The following are the principal classes of trees, with their botanical names—Atro carpasin tegrigoh (kantal), acacia catechu (khajir), Angle mermelos (bel), Buchunavia, latifolia (pigal), Bassia latifolia (mohul), Butia frondosa (polas), Barabosi hepta, phylla, Simul, Cedrulatoona (tund), Dias, piras chenus, (kend) Dulbergia. sisoo, (sisur), Eryonia jambolana (jan), Ficus Indica (bur), Feronia, elephantina, (kaet bel) gobna arboria (gamlebar), jaw, sia, asoha, (asot) Meba, Ayedaruchta (nim), Mangipera (Am), nandiah, kadoomba (kadomba), Shorea robuster, sal, Strychura, nux vomica, kuchla, termillia, Termentosa (Assam) Termendia, chelenla, (hartak) Tamarindus Indicus, (Teutal), agrium, aukor, bahara, bhela, chahatu, dia, goboria, maga, mohan, kurkorea, pakur, tarrasi, tangam airis, Satsur.

the Surface.

Description of different Tracts.				
Rivers.	Lakes.	Marshes.	Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals and Products.
(6) Meerkhal, 5 miles, Booreegong to Goomtee, direction north to south; navigable for 3 months only. (7) Muckrun, 3 miles, Teetash to Goomtee; direction north to south; navigable for 3 months. (8) Nondoua khall, 10 miles, from Dacatea up to the Bhoolooah frontier; direction north-west to south-east; navigable for 6 months. *N.B.*—The rivers and khals in the district are very tortuous, and not sufficiently straight to admit of being profitably navigated by country boats.				
1, Amanath, 6 miles; 2, Barakur, in the centre 120 miles, 3, Damoodúr, towards south 90 miles; 4, Silagun, on the south 25 miles; 5, Mohanee, 20 miles; 6, Murbar, 25 miles; 7, Subaree, 30 miles. The 1, 4, 5, and 6 have their sources in the North Western Provinces.	Nil	Nil	British territory.	*Soils.*—The northern portion of the district contains rich alluvial soil, into which a great deal of vegetable mould has been washed; it has in some parts of it a soil much mixed with stiff clay and gravel. In the southern portion the soil is very good, light loam productive on some of the low hills, the surface soil is a rich dark-colored vegetable mould, with a light open sub-soil quite fit for tea [illegible] *Minerals*—1, coal; 2, copper; 3, iron, modular; 4, lead; 5, mica. *Products*—In Kurruckdiha; 1, borabeen; 2, dalkoonthe; 3, Indian corn; 4, murcoah; 5, mustard; 6, rice, 7, soorgoojeah; 8, sugar cane; 9, teel; 10, opium. In Ranghur; 1, barabean; 2, cotton; 3, gram, 4, Indian corn; 5, khissaree; 6, koorthee; 7, opium, 8, orid; 9, rice; 10, sugar-cane; 11, wheat; 12, tea. Several kinds of oil are made [illegible] castor seed, cotton seed, kernel of mahoon fruit, linseed, mustard seed, poppy seed, sirgoojeah seed, teel seed, and thistle. *Jungle Products.*—1, bunslochun, crystallized substance found inside the bamboo and used as a tonic; 2, dhaoorie or resin; 3, honey; 4, hurra bura, fruits used in dying; 5, kutt (catechue); 6, lac; 7, lodh (bark of a tree used in dying and making the red powder for Holee festival); [illegible] (vitriolized discharge from rock, used as tonic).
None of the rivers are navigable. The principal are the Subarnoreka, which rises south-west of Ranchee and runs east, and then again south into the Singbhoom district. Its main confluents are the Karkari, Kanchee, and Karoo rivers. There are two rivers called the Kool; one flows north from its source in the Burwey hills, and running through the Palamow subdivision joins the Soane; and the other drains the greater part of Chota Nagpore, and flowing southward joins the Sunk, and enters the sea to the north-east of Cuttack under the name of the Bramini.	There are no natural lakes.	None	Ditto	[illegible] pervades the whole of the country; they are of igneous origin, and generally of gneiss formation. The soil is of a bright red colour, and becomes extremely hard under exposure of the sun. Iron is found in many parts of the district, particularly in Palamow. Copper is also to be found in small quantities. Coal is very plentiful in Palamow, and it is believed that an exhaustible supply is to be found in the valley of the Kool river. Lime also is very extensively procurable in the shape of kunkur or gootcen. The chief products are rice, indigo, corn, goondlee, seergoojea, marwa, til, wheat, oored, gram, rahur dal, moong dal, sugarcane, jowa, kodo, koorthee, and opium, mohowa, lac, dhoona or résin, catechue, honey, tussur, silk, and cocoons. Gold is found in small quantities in the deposits broken up by the action of the Sunk, Karoo and several other small rivers, but the outturn of the washings hardly pays the wages advanced to the people employed.
Ajoy 3¼ miles, Burakur 47 miles, Damoodor 76¼, Darkosaur (Dalkosaur) 44 miles, Kasai (Cossya) 117 miles, Silai (Seylye) 34 miles, Subarnorekha 64. *Tributaries.* Amakhasa 6, Bamnee 25, Bandoo 8, Bogchahra 4¼ Bogoma 4, Bhairan Bank 23, Bandu 11, Choka 14, Chinga 10, Chamta 5½, Chopi 3½, Durma 5½, Durda 6¼, Durkagosh 3½, Doldali 4½, Dimna, 3½, Dangrajor 6, Dimergoa 9; Gandeshari 18½, Gurum 5, Guruta 8½, Galra 6½, Gonai 41, Goera 10, Gadanuring 8, Harmato 9½, Hari 17, Jigri 32, Jarko 3½, Jumuna 19½, Jauka 4½, Jangi 9½, Kadamdoha 12, Kunahar 8, Kalinde 8, Khoda 20, Kamari 45½, Karumbosa 10, Kadomjora 3, Kunerjor 9, Kalluadi 5, Karkuri 12, Kolarigurh 7, Karu 14, Keonabera 8, Khurdia 40, Katta 7½, Meeeegagura 3½, Matonnurus Mirgi 2½, Naygai 12, Nunia 10, Purnapani 3, Paswal 10, Prapal 11, Sodia 12, Shahajori 11½, Sammaji 2½, Sona 10, Sankha 25, Sunabati 3, Sita 9, Sasumbara 3, Sotha 18½, Surjuuda 3, Tarilolia 5, Faring 3½, Lalko 24, Tarophani 5, Utia 7, Uraka 9. None of the rivers of this district is navigable except during the rains, almost all of these are mere beds of sand. In the rainy season water gushes out of these in torrents, and navigation is impossible. There is a cataract of the Kasai river near Gopalpore	None	Monghir Bheel, 23 square miles. During the dry season part of the bheel is brought under cultivation.	Ditto	The prevailing soil of the hills is rocky generally and barren. It consists of deposits of marl, marshy sandstone, and limestone. The following minerals and metals may be mentioned—chalk (kharimati), coal (kovla), clay, slate, gold (sona) in some of the rivers in the southern parts of the district, iron (loha), kashin (sadeemati), quartz, red ochre (geerimati). In the plain the soil is grayish loam, with beds of gravel and sand. The upland soil is generally poor. The low lands may be called fertile, though by no means so superior as the alluvium of Lower Bengal. *Products*—barley (job), cicerictinum (but), cytisus, cojan (arabar), mustard, (shorsha) phesolus, mango (mung), rice (dhan), from the coarsest to fine table rice, sesamum (til) sugarcane (ikhu) vetches (kalia), wheat (gum), ardopogon lucolo (jonar), cotton (kapas), errumbusutum (mosur,) hemp (sun) indigo, (nil), indian corn (deodhan, jute (pat), linseed (tmusna), lathyrus lation (khesari), oilseed, a variety of (surigauga), peas (mohor), tobacco (tamac), (gundhi) khuthee, kang kheri (koda), mema, lac (la), Resin (dhuna), silk (tasar).

Divisions.	Districts.	Names, Area, and Physical		
		Mountains and elevated Tracts.	Plains.	Forests.
Chota Nagpore.—(*Contd.*)	Maunbhoom.—*Contd.*	jungly ground intersected by numerous deep ravines and beds of water-courses. The tracts are covered with low ranges of hills, and innumerable detached conical shaped elevations and granite boulders. North-westward the country may be called a succession of rolling masses of sand stone.	....	....
	Singbhoom	The principal hill ranges are—Chyetunpoor, altitude 2,529 feet; Kardiah, altitude 2,918 feet; Loadah altitude 218 feet; Panga; Seringsera altitude 1,639 feet; Teho, altitude 1,752 feet.	There are two plains, a southern and western, leading on the Chota Nagpore plateau; elevation 1,000 feet.	Nearly two-thirds of the district is jungle, and chiefly composed of sál (or sharea robusta).
	Darjeeling ...	.....	.....	....
Cooch Behar	Gowalparah	Bhotiub, Chura, Tangra, Tunsa, Hube, Kanda, Mecher, Khowa, Puncha, Rutna, Srisurjer Pahar.	Gowalparah, exclusive of Eastern Dooars, 925 square miles.	Mechpara forest, 85 square miles. Purhutjoor, 130 square miles, consisting chiefly of sál forests. Principal trees of the forests:—Bora ata produces India-rubber; chama, for boat building and many purposes; gamree; kalchuri, for boat building, omer, for making canvas and furniture; sal; tita chapa for boat, building and other purposes.
	Julpigoree ...	...tion of the Bhutan range ...mediate neighbourhood ...several military station, ex... dist...0 square miles. The highest peak, called Rive Gangoo, is 6,2...4 feet high. The mountains here run in long even ridges bristling up every here and there into peaks of 2 or 300 feet high. At an elevation of from 1,659 to 2,457 feet is situated the military cantonment of Buxa.	The whole country may be said to be a vast plain, except a tract of from 5 to 10 miles broad at the foot of the mountains, which gradually rises as the hills are approached.	Bhulka forest, Bhatibari forest, Buxa forest, Borojhersatali, Lukhipore, Moraghat, Mynagoorce. Bhulka, 8104 acres sal. Bhatibari, 3,968; sal and sisoo Buxa, 103,690 acres, with a little sisoo. Borojher, Satali, 28,862 acres; sal and sisoo. Lukhipore, 4,033 acres sal and sisoo, Morarhat, 28,853, sal and sissoo. Mynagoore, about 2,500 sal.
Dacca ...	Backergunge	None	Entire district. The district of Backergunge is throughout a level alluvial country watered by two great rivers, the Ganges and the Meghna or Lower Brahmapoota, and by many other streams or water-courses, offsets from these main rivers.	Serampore, Sunderbun, Uta Shabazpore. The forests in this district are in most cases to be found in the southern tracts of it. They abound in fine trees, such as sundan, which is brought down in large quantities for sale to Jhalokati. The forest in the Sund rbuns are now being gradually cleared, and the wood-cutters have to go much further for timber now, a circumstance which explains the rise in the price of fuel.

the Surface.

DESCRIPTION OF DIFFERENT TRACTS			Where situated in British or Native Territory	Prevailing Soils Minerals and Products
Rivers	Lakes	Marshes.		
in Super pergunnah A hot spring is known to exist near Chaitanpore (Pathum).				
Soobumarekha, into it flow the Korkai coming from Bamun hatty, and Sunjai, Bingai, and Karo	None	None	British territory	The prevailing soil of the district is clay and gravel resting on slates Copper and iron exist The tussur silk-worm is reared for all its useful purposes Lac and resin are also produced, and these constitute the chief export from the district Of the cultivated products paddy forms the chief, other cereals are cultivated only to a trifling extent Cotton, tobacco, and sugarcane, are also cultivated, but not more than sufficient for local consumption
18 miles ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*Soils*—Slate and clay *Minerals*—Copper and lime *Products*—In the hills—higher lands, tea, Indian corn potatoes millet and pulses (wheat and barley) and in the low lands rice In the Terai rice tobacco pulses mustard, and cotton, and also tea Tea in the Terai promises to prove more remunerative than in the hills
Brahmapootra 125 miles Godadhur 40 miles Manas 52 miles, Sonkosh 32 miles (navigable by 100 maunds burden boats) Chumpamotee 32 miles Dudnoi 18 miles, Gowrandy 25 miles Gungee 25 miles, Jinger 35 miles, Jinarukai 15 miles Krisnai 22 miles Tipkai 25 miles (navigable by 50 maunds burden boats)	Bukdul 1 square mile Degulduobi ¼ mile, Hasela 1 mile, Jullesur 2 miles Kinca 1½ mile, Koonri 1 mile Kidomtulla 1 mile Oorpud 12 miles Puddopoora ¼ mile Sarus 6 miles, Tamranga 7 miles	Ditto	Ditto	Sandy and alluvial fertile No minerals *Products* Castor oil cotton chillies chura (millet), Dudi thread jute (koshtee) honey, long pepper (pepul) lac maize, mustard peas rice (dhan), sugarcane, betel tobacco, vegetables wheat wax
Doodoos, Guddadhur Tuldhaca Kalphanee, Moognee Hasta, Toorsha and Rydak are navigable for boats of 100 maunds throughout the year for a considerable distance or as far as cultivation extends Further towards the hills, their beds get rocky, and rapids are met with Besides these the district is intersected in every direction with small rivers and streams which are almost all navigable in the rainy season for boats of 50 maunds	None of any extent exist in this district		Ditto	*Soil*—Of all kinds, from rich loam to gravel and sand *Minerals*—Limestone is known to exist in large quantities just across the British boundary [illegible] the place where the Toorsha river debouches into the plains and it is also to be found in the Buxa hills In this latter place stone fit for building canals can be procured but I am not aware that any coal or other metals are to be found in the district but copper and iron are said to exist in the mountains just across our frontier and may be found also in the Buxa hills *Products*—Betel nuts barley cotton Indian corn, jute kechu kut also mustard potatoes pulse pawn plantain rice sugarcane sakaloo sweet potatoes tobacco millet and vegetables
The rivers in this district are liable to tidal action from the Bay of Bengal The water is sometimes brackish at Barisal a distance of about 75 miles from the coast The Megna touching the district at its north coast corner, is joined on the right side by the Padda from the north-west and which is considered the main stream of the Ganges The united stream then flowing south for twenty five miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal The Megna during the last sixty miles before its junction with the Ganges is one of the finest rivers in the world It is regularly from 4 to 5 miles wide, and but for its freshness might pass for an arm of the sea The Ganges flowing from the north west crosses the northern boundary of the district at Gobindpore, and holds a course of fifty miles south-west to its junction with the Megna The Balishwar river called in the upper part of its course the Barashee a considerable off-set of the Ganges first touches on Backergunge at its north-west corner at Gopalgunge, and flowing south for 35 miles, forms the boundary between the district of Jessore and this district into which it then passes, and through which it continues to flow southward for 35 miles, after which it forms for 5 miles the boundary between Backergunge and Soondurbuns, when it crosses into the latter and finally falls into the Bay of Bengal by a large and deep estuary capable of receiving merchant ships of considerable burden There are great many other considerable water courses connecting the Ganges and Megna or off-sets from them	None	At the north western extremity of the district are extensive swamps, which during the inundations widely overspread the land yet the country is in a considerable degree exempt from the evils usually resulting from profuse moisture as the drainage is good in consequence of the great number of water courses— Adumpura Ashkar, Balhardabva Baghia Baldia Bama Bitwer, Dospura Damura Dharunch Harta Jhanjhunia Kaloraja Kamshel Rampore Chechua Suza Satto	Ditto	The soil is in general a rich alluvial mud deposited by the streams which often produce very violent effect and sweeping away land in some places and depositing it in others where it is soon cultivated and yields rich and abundant crops of rice The productions are as follows— Betel betelnut cocoanuts coriander cotton jute, mustard peas paddy safflower sesamum sugar from juice of date tree molasses from juice of date tree sugarcane tobacco pulses The products of forests—bamboo, banian tree, palm No minerals

Divisions	Districts.	Names, Area and Physical.		
		Mountains and elevated Tracts.	Plains.	Forests.
	Backergunge.—(*Contd.*)	.....	.....	
	Cachar	*Borail.*—The Borail range stretches across the district from east to west, and the hills comprising it vary in height from 2,000 to at least 6,000 feet. North and south of this range are spurs running north towards the Berhampootra. The hills to the north of the Borail range may perhaps be more accurately described as plateaus than as spurs, but the survey of Captain G. Austen will supply more accurate information of the conformation of the northern hills than we now possess. The hills forming these spurs diminish in height as their distance from the main range increases. The hills to the north of the main range, which extend to the district of Nowgong, in Assam, were formerly included in the sub-division of North Cachar. They are for the most part covered with bamboos and grass jungle. The south side the hills are covered with dense forests. They are of gneissic formation, rocky, with a surface soil of decayed, vegetable matter. The area of so much of this hill system as lies within Cachar may be estimated at 2,500 square miles. *Bhobuns*—South of the river Borak are the Bhoobuns, which run north and south, and which apparently are a spur of a greater range to the south running parallel to the Borail hills. The Bhobuns vary in height from 700 to 2,000 feet. It is impossible to make even a tolerably accurate guess at their area, as a survey of them has not yet been completed. *Soorsapore.*—The Soorsapore hills run north and south; their height varies from 600 to 2,000 feet. *Telain.*—The Telain range also runs from north and south, and are from 100 to 500 feet high. The two ranges last mentioned resemble the Bhoobuns and Borail in formation and physical description, but they have not the mountainous appearance of the higher ranges. Besides the hill ranges, there are many patches of elevated land all through the district, which, as well as the lower elevations of the hill ranges, have been settled and partially cultivated with tea. The Rengtipar range lies between the Sunai and Dullessur rivers. Scarcely anything is known about these hills.	The plains or villages between the hill ranges, comprise an area which may be roughly estimated at 1,500 square miles. These plains are in part cultivated, but the greater portion of them are under forest or reed jungle. The principal are the Chuttahower, the entire area of which may be estimated at 100 square miles, the greater portion of which is a marsh. Hylakandy has an area of about 300 square miles. The northern portion of this is either marsh or cultivated land. The south is still covered with dense forest. *Jottinga.*—The valley of the Jottinga is about 200 square miles in extent. It is less marshy than most other tracts in the district. *Sunai.*—The Sunai valley has an area of about 350 square miles, it is very marshy, and towards the south a considerable portion of it under tree forest. Besides these valleys there is a plain, about 150 miles in extent, situated to the north-west of the district. This may be called the Larang valley. The Terai valley is partly in Cachar and partly in Munipore about 400 miles in extent, covered with dense forest. *The Mudura.*—This valley is about 100 miles in area, it resembles Jottinga.	The higher hills throughout the district are covered with forests. The valley of the Terai, and the south part of Hylakandy, of Chuttahower, and of the Sunai plains, are dense forest; but these forests have no names, and it would not be possible to give their separate areas, but the entire extent of hill and plain forest has been estimated at 1,000 square miles. The most valuable timber growing in these forests are the chan jalna, jarool kaste nageshur, ping poolna, rutta suttrung. Besides the timbers there are several kinds of bamboos growing in the forests of Cachar, the principal among those are— Bhakal, betwa, bhoolka, burwar, doloo, moolee, pecha. The most important kinds of ratans found in the forest are those called gullah, jullai sundie.
Acca.—(*Contd.*)				
	Dacca	There are no mountains or hills in the district. In the northern portion of the district, extending from the city to Muddhoopore, jungles of district Mymensingh, the country rises into hilly ridges from 20 to 40 feet high, increasing in height north-westward to 100 feet in Mymensing.	The district is a plain country intersected by the Dhublessory river. The portion north of the river is comparatively high, and the remarkable physical feature of this division of the district is the small size of the stream by which it is watered, hence the greater portion is an unproductive waste overrun with jungle: the portion south of the river is subject to periodical inundation, and is under rice cultivation.	The forests are chiefly in the northern portion of the district, and cover an area of 672 square miles, or nearly a fifth of the area of the district. The principal forest land is known as Bhowal or Kapasie, and was the part of the district where the fine cotton from which the famous Dacca muslins were woven, used to be grown in former days. The jungle tract has interspersed in it, tanks and raised mounds surrounded with fruit trees and bamboo bushes.
	Furreedpore . ..	.....	.....	.....

the Surface.

DESCRIPTION OF DIFFERENT TRACTS.

Rivers.	Lakes.	Marshes.	Where situated in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals and Products.
Agarpore 18 miles, Agunmukhi 9, Aila 8, Auralkha 50, Amburi 5, Amkho'a 6, Amna Done 10, Andarmanik 15, Angaria 15, Aulapore 9, Bedura 9 Balleshar 63, Bamunnadi 7, Barisal 24, Bhagunthpore Done 8, Bhoyra 10, Bhunpasha Done 5, Bighai 11, Bishkhali 30, Bokaina ar 9, Burishwar 22, Charwa 7, Damudar 4, Darchira 13, Dhuha 16, Durgapore Nadi 6 Shonakandi 6, Gozalia 16, Golachipa 10, Gopaldi 5, Halta 17, Ilsha 18, Jankati 10, Jhalokati 7, Kocha 15, Kajal 6, Kalegunga 16, Khairabad 8, Kowkhali 2, Kukua 3, Lohalia 15, Lowkati 8, Megna 49, Mendiguge 10, Nalchiti 10, Nowabbangan 18, Pandah Nadi 7, Pangasia 11, Patua 18, Lennar Done 18, Rabnabad 8, Rajgunge 13, Shapoleea 9, Tetulia 30.				
The principal river is the *Barak*, which has a course of 130 miles in the district navigable throughout the year. *Cherie.*—The Cherie, tributary of the Barak, has a course of about 50 miles, of which 30 are navigable during the rains. *Dulleshur* (tributary) has a course of 35 miles navigable only in the rainy sea on *Jutlinga* (tributary) is navigable for 25 miles in the rains. *Jutinga* is navigable during the rains for 13 miles It has a course of about 40. It is a tributary *Jeri.*—The Jeri (tributary) has a known course of 50 miles navigable in the rains. Its total length is unknown. *Kutta khall*, a tributary of the Barak, is navigable for 60 miles throughout the year.	There are no lakes of any note. The old beds of the rivers in many parts retain water all the year round.	Bakri Hawar, 10 square miles in extent; Bowalia, about 6 square miles in extent, Chutta Nowar, 12, Doobra Beel, 1; Koya, 1; Kirkuriam, Beel, 1; Poonai, about 2, Thopong Beel, 4, Thoolong Beel, about 6	British and Native Territory.	The prevailing soil in the plains is an alluvial deposit of sand and mixed sand and clay Limestone is said to be found on the hills to the north. The minerals are iron, lignite, and petroleum. Traces of gold are said to have been found in the sands of the Sunai river. The products are arrowroot, ginger, betel-nut, hemp, cautchouc, Indian corn, castor oil, jute, chillies, kalai, cotton, lac linseed, moongh, motor mustard, paddy, plantain, rapeseed, sugarcane, tapioca, tea, and turmeric
The Ganges, Megna, and Urial Khan rivers, which are on the boundaries of the district, comprise an area of 203'40 square miles, and the rivers within the district are Kirtynassa or Ganges, Dhanlessary, Boorigunga, Luckhia, Bilsamary, Baunr, Nawadee, Bunsee, Toorag, &c, comprising an area 156 square miles. The influence of the tide is perceptible on the five rivers first-named, which are navigable throughout the year. The rest of the rivers are navigable only during the rains.	There are no lakes of any extent in the district.	But throughout the whole country, and especially in the portion of the country adjoining the large rivers, there are numerous marshes formed by the changes in their course. These old beds are covered with rank vegetation, and do not deserve the name of lake.	British territory.	The soil of the northern portion of the district not subject to inundation is ferruginous kunkur covered with a thin layer of vegetable mould, Calcarious kunkur is found in some parts along the Banar and Bunsee rivers. Sand mixed with clay, and near the city rich clay, suitable for pottery, is to be found. There are no minerals found in the district, though in former days iron was melted in the northern portion of the district. *Products.*—Balsam, apples, betel-nuts, cotton capsicums, cucumber, cocoanuts, ginger, gourds, guavas, indigo, jacks, limes, legumes, oil seeds, mangoes, millet, pan, (betel-leaf), pineapples, plantains, pepper, rice, safflower sunn (hemp) sugarcane syriam, and Jews' mellon, turmeric, tobacco, timber (gurjaee).
Barasia 20 miles, Chundua 30 miles, Coomar 50 miles, Mudhoomutty 12 miles, and Puddma 72 miles.	Belka 2 miles, Champadoha 2 miles, Dhole-omoodra 4 miles, and Shokoona 1 mile.	Bakhoonda, Dholdie, and Mothorapore.	Ditto ...	*Soil.*—On the north, the soil is light and sandy, towards the south it becomes marshy, and changes into deep black loam. *Minerals.*—None. *Products.*—Rice, barley, garlic, ginger, hemp, indigo, jack, jute, lime, manzo, millet, mustard, onion, pearls, plantain, plums, sugar, turmeric, wheat, sesamum. Pulses.—Arkur, boot, kalye, khesaree, motor, moogh, and moosor.

Divisions	Districts.	Names, Area, and Physical		
		Mountains and elevated Tracts.	Plains.	Forests.
Dacca —(*Contd.*)	Mymensingh	Modhoopore forest is an elevated tract about 100 feet above the level of the plains at its highest point. It is a table-land covered with dense jungle 420 square miles in extent.	The general arable lands under cultivation and culturable, 5,344 square miles.	Modhoopore forest, and the jungles in Pergunnah Shcrepore, Soosung, and Eunbhowal. Total forest, 300 square miles.
	Sylhet	Balishira Hill, 101 square miles, 700 feet high; Bhanoogatch Rajkandee, 57 square miles, 1,000 feet high; Ita Hills, 40 square miles, 600 feet high; Langla Hills, 81 square miles, 700 feet high; Pataria Hills, 47 square miles, 800 feet high; Protabghur or Dewaha, 350 square miles, 1,500 feet high; Bughoonundun, 61 square miles, 1,000 feet high; Shatgaon Denarpore, 107 square miles, 600 feet high. Elevated tracts adjoining the station of Sylhet in the tea grants at Dhacca Dhukea, 15 square miles, 250 feet high.	Arekamanir ... 24 sqr. m Kaowapacha . 54 ,, Kawa Digi . 54 ,, Ghongee Boree 66 ,, Hacel Hacla . 54 ,, Haka Sookee .. 84 ,, Shoonee Haor . 52 ,, Taugrah Haor. 50 ,, These low lands in the rainy seasons are marshes	Not known by any name, in different tracts, 340 square miles.
	Balasore	Lower Nilgiri, altitude 900 feet; square miles not known.	The whole division may be said to be a plain The mountains are only on the confines of the district, and indeed form the boundary between it and the native tributary States of Mourbhanj, Nilgiri, and Koonjhur. The area taken up by the mountains is so inconsiderable that the extent of the plains may be set down as the same as the area of the district.	
Orissa	Cuttack	[illegible] [illegible]gam [illegible]out . 19 88 sqr. m. [illegible]lighchund 01 ,, Aguapoor . 3·85 ,, [illegible]au . ... ·54 ,, Nuliki ri ... . 26 ,, Durpun .. . 5 53 ,, [illegible]otal .. 30 16 ,,	1753·18	Durpun ... ... 39·87 Daljooree ... . 61·63 Motiee ... . 7·27 Domparah ... . 33·07 Hurispoor ... ... 346 64 Kunika ... . 217 59 Kaljung .. .. ·82 Petty and scattered ... . 135·90 Total 530 78
	Pooree	The Banpar and Khanda hill tracts, low laterite hills, with fertile alluvial soil from the valley, watered from numerous springs in the hills. Area 1,080 square miles.	The alluvial plains of the delta of the Mahanuddy occupy 100 square miles liable to drought and flood. Along the sea shore, is a tract containing 416 square miles, sandy in some parts, and impregnated with salt in others.	None ... ...
Patna	Chumparun ...	Soomesur range and Doon range, occupying about 364 square miles in the north-west of this district. These hills are chiefly of sandstone formation. The highest point is 2,270 feet high; average height 1,500 feet, covered with fine timber To the south of the Soomesur range is the Doon range. This low range of hills is apparently admirably adapted for the cultivation of tea, but the climate is probably too dry.	Vast plains are to be found in the Raj Ramnugur and Raj Bettiah, covered with grass and intersected with numerous streams. The character of these plains are undulating, soil sandy. The area has never been accurately computed.	The whole of the north-western portion of this frontier is covered with forest; its exact area has not been accurately ascertained. The forest contains the following descriptions of trees:—Sal (Sona robista), joon (Cedrula joonah), down silk sal ebony (Diaspirus cinnaster), sissoo (black), sissoo (white), gumber peepul (Ficus religiosa), babowa (busie salifoliah), seemul, neem.
	[illegible]ya	The prominent hill in the district is that of Mohair, 1,620 feet above the sea. Other hills in the district seldom exceed 1,000 feet in height. They are almost inaccessible as a rule, though climable to men and to cattle for pasture. The larger hills are covered with jungles and coarse grass, the smaller hills are rocky and bare. In the main ridges the character of the upper stone is stratified with a granite basis. In the lesser hills the stone is stratified only as if forced up by a granite pressure from below, which the plutonic rock has not reached so high as the surface.	The general character of the surface is a plain with a ridge of hills winding in the form of the letter S along the southern boundary of the district, whence the country falls with a gentle declension towards the Ganges on the north, the surface being dotted here and there with rocky hills. The eastern portion, composing chiefly the subdivision of Nowada, is highly cultivated and extensively irrigated by artificial means. The portion bounded by the Nowada sub-division on the east, the Soane on the west, the Arungabad sub-division on the south, and the Patna district on the north, is less irrigated.	

the Surface.

DESCRIPTION OF DIFFERENT TRACTS.

Rivers.	Lakes.	Marshes.	Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals, and Products.
Brahmopootur, Jumna, Megna, Dhuleeshur, Jheenai, and some smaller streams, 230 square miles.	....	Beel lands of Howdah and of the pergunnahs of Joanshye, Khaleesajoorce, Nuseeroojeeah, covered with reeds and jungle grass, &c., area 170 square miles.	British territory.	*Soil.*—Light and friable, divided into three classes— 1. Baloos, i.e., light sandy. 2. Doras, „ marshy. 3 Muttear „ loamy The principal products are rice, indigo, jute, sugarcane. The district yields no mineral products. Limestone and coal are found in the Garo Hills, but these do not form part of the district. It is probable iron-stone might be found in the Modhoopore jungle, but this tract of country has not been properly explored.
Baramoua, Borak Bolai, Surma Bebeana, Peenie Kusiara Manu, Chengor Khal, Dhulleesur, Dhamalia, Goolma, Gojaroa Juree, Kalnee, Khoai, Kurhooa Karangia, Kool Kolya, Longye, Morca, Poinda, Ruktee, Scotang.	Bagroa Bheel 15 sqr. m Bama do. ... 15 „ Degai do ... 19 „ Oojajoorie ditto .. 15 „ Rahula, do .. 15 „ Rungar Chur, ditto .. 15 „ Shou Kata, ditto . 26 „	....	Ditto	Soily sand and sandstone. No minerals. Products are bamboos, bail fruits, cotton, firewood, ginger, jack-fruit, pine-apples, ratan, small lac, timber, timber of considerable value, tajpat, turmeric, thatching grass, tea, tamarind. Hot and salt springs are found in many places.
Ampulla, Barbudia, Boorabullung, Byturnee, Dobapara, Golabee, Gulabee, Kasbas, Mutal, Salundee, Sooburnorakha	... .	Nooneeajoorce, about 1 square mile.	British and native territory.	The soil is sandy only towards the coast, and is impregnated with salt. Minerals laterite The principal products are paddy, dall, tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, flax, castor oil, cocoanut oil, salt, and timber.
Mahanuddy 87, Brahmunee 80, Byturnee 66 Branches of Mahanuddy—Katjoorce 56, Paika 49, Debnuddy and Alumkee 36. These rivers are navigable only in the rainy season, except within a few miles of the mouth, where they are navigable throughout the year Berroopa 36, Chittartullah 40 (branches of Brahmunni) Kursooah 68.	Nil	Dappa, 1	British [illegible] tory	[illegible]e prevailing soil is alluvial. [illegible] minerals are known to exist. *Products* – Paddy, kullye, moong, mandia, chunna, [illegible]ur, wheat, koorthi, barley, burgoorce, beout, chunna, castor, mustard, linseed, tilseed, coriander, mathee, turmeric, ginger, onions, garlic, tobacco, sugarcane, jute, flax, cotton, and betel-leaf.
Bhorgolu ... ... 106 miles. Paya ... . 47 „ Kushbhadra ... 31 „ Nun .. .. 20 „ Dakhun Nun ... 16 „ Ragna . ... .. 2½ „ Mandagui . ... 3½ „ Kansari .. ... 5 „ Katurie .. 10 „ Debi . ... . 4 „ all navigable, only during the rains.	Chilka Lake, area 344 square miles, communicating with the sea. Water salt, except during the freshes San lake, 36 square miles Water shallow and brackish, and generally fresh.	Samang jheel, considerable part is dry during part of the year, and produces a crop of rice in spring. Area 20 square miles.	Ditto	The hills and high grounds are composed of laterite, with occasional interpolation of granite. In some parts the latter formishes good building stone and nearly everywhere good metal for road is to be found. The alluvial valley produces rice and til. The staple is rice. Muroosh is grown largely in parts, along the banks of the rivers are grown tobacco, brinjals, radishes of great size, mustard, arhar, moong, kuth, til or rasi, and castor oil The marine tract contains little land capable of producing rice or ordinary crops.
Big Gunduok, locally known as Narainee, flows about 120 miles through this district, and is navigable all the year round. *Little Gunduck*, on the eastern boundary, flows through 40 miles of country. Bagmutty flows for 32 miles of this district. *Suseerana* ... These three last navigable during the rains. *Dhunwlee.*—Once a river, now a dead stream, except in the height of the rains.	There are numerous lakes to be found in the centre and south-eastern portion of this district, they are the former bed of an extensive river which seems to have flown at some former period through this district in a south-easterly direction These lakes are 43 in number, and cover 139 square miles.	None	Ditto	The prevailing soil is sandy: this is a general feature. A sub-stratum of kunkur runs in a south-east direction through the district. There is no trade in minerals Although gold, no doubt, exists in the hills, and formerly numbers of people were employed in washing for it, I have never had an opportunity as yet of closely examining these hills, neither have they been surveyed by any geologists.
The rivers are invariably of pure sand in the plains, growing rocky towards the hills The Soane is the only river in the district navigable at any season of the year for boats of 100 maunds and upwards. It enters the district on the extreme south-west, and forms the boundry of pergunnah Bilongah. After a course of 50 miles, it is joined by the "Koel." The other rivers are only hill torrents, and all run from south to north. Except the Soane and Poonpoon, the other rivers are fordable at all seasons of the year; they are, however, impassable only for a few days in the rains, after unusual flood. There are no records in the office to ascertain the exact area of the hills and rivers beyond what has been given above,	None	None	Ditto ..	The soil of the district is generally alluvial; towards the Brabur hills it consists of "kewal," a species of clay, about Shorghooty it is sandy; and near the Sone, the soil is generally of a very light nature, and very productive. The hills are composed of granular silicious, hornstone granites mixed with white quartz and loose masses of iron ores.

Divisions.	Districts.	Names, Area, and Phyical		
		Mountains and elevated Tracts.	Plains.	Forests.
	(Gya. - *Contd*) ...	.....	The remainder of the district, comprising the Shergotty and the greater part of the Arungabad sub-divisions, consists of hills and jungles, with cultivated open patches thinly populated, and abounding with wild animals.	.. .. ..
	Patna	Behar and Rajgeer hills, extending from south-west to north-east for about 40 miles.	Nil	Nil ... ...
	Sarun	None	The entire district is a plain 261,262 square miles.	None of any size ... .
ATNA. (*Contd*)				
	Shahabad ...	Kymare range. Rhotas hills, highest point 1,000 feet above sea level	332 square miles ... . 3,613 „ „ ...	
	Tirhoot ..	None		None
RESIDENCY ..	Jessore ...	None	The whole district is a plain.	Soonderbuns .. . .

the Surface.

DESCRIPTION OF DIFFERENT TRACTS.

Rivers.	Lakes.	Marshes.	Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products
and the information derived from the survey records on a separate sheet.				
Ganges and Soane	....	....	British territory.	Quartz, jasper, and hornstone.
(1)—Ganges, 33½ miles; water good. (2)—Gogra, 73½ miles; water good. (3)—Gunduck, 76 miles, water good, and navigable throughout the year. (4)—Gogra, 60 miles; water good (5)—Soondee, 70 miles, water good; navigable in the rainy season only for small boats.	Buhrara, 9 miles; water good. Bundilla, 4 by 2 in miles; water good. Chutra, ½ by ¼ in miles; water good. Dantee, 1 by 1 in miles; water good. Dhurgutt, 2 by 1 in miles; water good Ghore, 2 by 1 in miles, water good Sooneeka, 1 by 1/10 in miles; water good.	....	Ditto ...	*Soil.*—Loam in part, sandy, and in the south-west of the district rather stiff and dry. *Minerals.*—Glauber salt, nodular limestone, and saltpetre. *Products.*—Barley, indigo, maize, paddy, poppy, pulses, sugarcane, wheat.
Ganges, Soane, Kurumnassa ...	149, Doorgaotu ...	12	Ditto ...	*Soil.*—Red, sandy, and fertile. *Products.*—Sandstone, limestone, sulphate of iron, nodular limestone, bamboos, rice, barley, oats, wheat, and other grains, poppy, gram, pulses of all sorts, and indigo.
Ganges, big and little; Gunduck, Bagirutty, Lukhundar, Kurrury, Byah, Kumlee, Tulgooga, Jamooaree, and Noan.	Talbarailee ...	....	Ditto ...	*Soil.*—Consists of sand and clay; also of alluvial matters mixed with rich mould *Products.*—Saltpetre is manufactured in large quantity. Vegetable products are rice, coarse and fine Indian-corn, murrooa, musk, urhur, barley, wheat, oats, pawn, gram, peas, sugarcane, indigo, tobacco, poppy, potatoes, oil-seeds, yams, pulses, vegetables, turmeric, ginger, hemp, and a variety of edible roots.
No main stream passes through the district. Rivers navigable throughout the year, with their lengths in miles are as follow— Miles. 1. Audar Manik ... 5½ 2. Augroshaba ... 2¼ 3 Atarobanki ... 99½ 4. Barassaye ... 86 5. Bhola ... 11 6. Bishkhalee ... 10 7. Bhoirub ... 130 8. Choonkharee ... 8 9 Chittra ... 90 10 Dhakee ... 6 11. Ellenkhalli ... 10 12 Foolhally ... 8 13. Gorai ... 44 14. Hanoo ... 7 15 Jhopjopra ... 4½ 16. Jowdhaa ... 3 17. Kalligungar ... 4 18. Kobaduc ... 164 19 Koomar ... 102½ 20. Koyra ... 8 21. Kulkee ... 20 22. Maniktola ... 7 23. Menus ... 13 24. Morgomaree ... 4½ 25. Mudhoomutty ... 203 26. Mungla ... 4 27. Nobagunga ... 116 28. Paugochia ... 10½ 29 Roopsha ... 4 30 Seepsa ... 18 31. Sella ... 2½ Total ... 1,270½ Those that are not navigable throughout the year, with their lengths in miles, are as follow— Miles 1. Baug ... 22 2. Bhuddro ... 56 3. Hurchur ... 8 4. Mooklepuree ... 30 Total ... 116 The length of the rivers during their course in the sudder sub-division is about as follows— Miles. 1. Boirub ... 50 2. Kobaduk ... 45 3. Muktosharee ... 30 4. Chittra ... 35 5. Bhagapara ... 12 6. Harihar ... 38 Total ... 210 †These are navigable throughout the year.	1. Janpa-baur ... 2. Khajoor-baur ... 3. Murjat-baur ...	The Collector writes as to the area in miles—"Without survey not known;" and in the remark column—"*Note*—An approximate area in miles would but mislead." The following are the marshes in the Jessore district— 1, Bhadookhallee, 2, Balcola; 3, Bahle; 4, Bakabadal; 5, Bansbaria, 6, Bear, 7, Bookbhara; 8, Bhugbaree; 9, Dhankhalee, 10, Doomeer, 11 Dhareagatta; 12, Dacoba; 13, Ghatpula; 14, Hoorna; 15, Janpubaur; 16, Jhoot; 17, Jhootusaharee; 18, Jaleswar; 19, Jaildara; 20, Khajwra; 21, Khuliadhul; 22, Kochoora; 23, Khotoora; 24; Khooksia, 25, Koosto, 26. Kumar; 27, Madia, 28, Majdah; 29, Markanda; 30, Marjat, 31, Manchur; 32, Morogurpur; 33, Naobhanga; 34, Noakhalee: 35, Nulkanda; 36, Nunhar; 37, Pathorghata. 38, Poa; 39, Rataha, 40, Roraioara, 41, Shurdul, 42, Singheer; 43, Shakhral; 44, Shahapur; 45, Soosoomabeel. The principal bheels of the sudder sub-division are— 1, Janpa-bau; 2, Khajlor; 3, Majdah; 4, Bhugbara, 5, Jaleshwar; 6, Marzal; 7, Khatoora. In these the water remains all the year round. 1, Doomur; 2, Khooksia, 3, Jaildara; 4, Salkaree, 5, Manchurpur, 6, Manogurpur, 7, Kumar, 8, Bear; 9, Bansbaria; 10, Kochora; 11, Singheer; 12, Hurna; 13, Shurdal, 14, Bookbharar; 15, Jalurghata; 16, Koosto, 17, Madia; 18, Majdah; 19, Khuliadpur; 20, Noakhalee—are the chief of the remainder.	Ditto	*Soils.*—The soil is entirely an alluvial formation. No surface deposit of pebble or gravel or anything coarser than sand. The sand is chiefly white; but occasionally varies in time towards red. The clay is of a bluish grey color, and when burnt is deep red. The sands and clay form various combinations, the soil in some places being stiff and heavy, in others light and friable. Parts of the district contain a black rich soil, evidently the produce of decayed vegetable matter. *Mineral.*—No minerals. *Products.*—Trees—Pepua, swat (Ficus religiosa); banyan, bot (Ficus Indica), mangoe, am (Mangifera Indica); tal (Borassus); date, betel (Areca catechue); (Flabelli foris) cocoanut narikal, (Cocus nusifera), debdar, kadam, neem; tamarind, imlee (Tamarindus Indica); almond, desee badam, (Termanalia catapia); beet, chalta, custard apple, ata or shareefa (Amona squamosa); doomur, gabjana, ghajana, guava, pyara (Bidmee guajava), jhao (Casnarina); jam, jack (Artocarpus integrifolia), nakan, puam, rayna, jundarv, peak *Products.*—Date sugar (Phœnix dactylefera); betel-nut (Areca catechuca), cocoanut (Cocus nusifera), amon, aus, boro and raida dhan. *Pulses.*—Moog, kullie, mashkullie, mutter, mooshuree, khasaree, gram. *Oil-seeds.*—Mustard (Sinapis alba), rhye, linseed, teel. Wheat, barley, bhoora, chunna, kawaonea, sugarcane, mulberry, jute, tobacco. Turmeric, dhunnia, kandhoony, jeera, indigo, chillies (Capsicum), dhal, kosharee, mucharee, urale, chunna or chola, cicer (Orichnnium), hemp, tamarind (Tamarindus Indica,) cotton, potato, lana, jharishu, mestah, peas, pewia, obar, moos, nory, bhorof, cown, dhonda, omole, bartokee, katcha, kola, maukochoo, sheni, woochia, kakrol, moola, koomera, jingah, kakoor, khira, jhagirdala. The jhao, puam, mango, and jack, are the most valuable for their wood. The banyan, tamarind, mangoe, neem, and nakeer grow without careful attention. The neem tree is used for making door frames and other light work of a similar description. The gab tree gives a cement which is much used for caulking boats; and from the rayna seed an oil is expressed, which is in considerable request among the poorer classes. The palm tree is cultivated in almost every part of the sudder sub-division, and more especially in the vicinity of Keshubpore. The date fruit itself is not allowed to come to perfection, the trees being cultivated only for the sugar. It is reckoned that each tree brings a return of about two rupees in the year.

2.—*Character of*

Divisions.	Districts.	Names, Area, and Physical		
		Mountains and elevated tracts.	Plains.	Forests.
Presidency.—*(Contd.)*	Nuddea	None	2,118,400 acres	None ... ...
	Soonderbuns	None	685·41 square miles... ...	4,759·84 square miles ... ...
	24-Pergunnahs... ...	.....	All plains	2,753 square miles.
Rajshahye ..	Bogra	None	The whole district is a plain interspersed with jungle and marsh.	None ... ...
	Dinagepore	.....	The whole district . .	Cannot be ascertained. To a small extent ...
	Maldah	None. There are no mountains, but that part of the district which lies to the east of the Mahanuddee, is slightly elevated and covered with thorny jungle, intersected by numerous rivers and khals. No large forests exist, and the tree jungle (*kattá*) is in part very dense, as for instance at the rivers of Gour and Pundoosh.	1,000 square miles The plains are chiefly in the western north-eastern, and southern parts of the district. To the north-west there are chiefly large grassy plains; in the west and south there are cultivated and planted mulberry fields and mango orchards.	Pundoosh and Gour are dense jungle; area unknown.
	Moorshedabad... ...	....	.....	... .

the Surface.

DESCRIPTION OF DIFFERENT TRACTS.

Rivers.	Lakes.	Marshes.	Where situated, in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
24,000	.....	1,000, together with lakes ...	British territory.	There are no minerals in the district. The soil is generally sandy, light, but fertile Paddy, wheat, barley, oil-seeds, gram, &c., are the prevailing products. The most paying crops are sbal, turmeric, and indigo.
There are nine principal openings on the sea coast of the Delta,—namely, Hooghly, Roymungle, Mollinchen, Burra Panga, Murgetta or Khagga, Pussur, Hurringhatta, Becskhalee, the joint rivers Ganges and Megna, which include the area of 187,400 square miles.	None	None	Ditto .	There is but one description of soil, which might be classed under the head of alluvial There are no minerals The produce of the plain is chiefly paddy. The forest, besides the timber, yields gum, wax, and honey.
1,253	8½	90	.....	Soil clayey. No minerals. There are a few natural productions, they consist chiefly of leopards, hogs, deer, wild cats, &c. The land produces paddy.
Akora (tributary), 15 miles navigable only during the rains. Alai or Ghalut (tributary), 4 miles navigable throughout the year by 100-maund boats. Belai (tributary), 4 miles navigable only during the rains. Bengalee (tributary), 40 miles navigable throughout the year. Cheru Nuddee (tributary), 16 miles navigable only during the rains. Dowcolea or Kone, main stream (local name of the Brahmapootra), 32 miles navigable by the largest vessels throughout the year Erabutte (tributary), 12 miles navigable only during the rains except by very small boats Herhuleea (tributary), 10 miles navigable throughout the year. Jumoona (main stream), 53 miles navigable only during the rains except by small boats. Konai (tributary), 8½ miles navigable by small boats (about 40 maunds) throughout the year. Katakhalee (tributary), 12 miles navigable by 100 maund boats throughout the year. Kuroton (tributary), 59 miles navigable only during the rains. Nagore (main stream), 30 miles navigable by small boats throughout the year. Naloca (tributary), 12 miles navigable by 100-maund boats throughout the year Phoolgore, 10 miles navigable by boats of 500 maunds throughout the year. Toolseegunga (tributary), 35 miles navigable only during the rains.	Norrail 6 square miles	Sq miles. Boisagarran ... ½ Boolcedapalan ... ½ Bowpadoho ... 1 Chaplar ... ... ½ Chutnar ... .. ½ Dhikhé ... ... ½ Dhulee .. ... ½ Doodkoomed ... ½ Kookrool ... 1½ Mol ichurn ... 2 Narail ... ... 3 Narcolea ... .. 1½ Ningoora ... . ½ Palum ... ... ½ Roctadoho .. ... 4 Sherai 2	British territory.	*Soil.*—Alluvial, chiefly sandy, but in parts stiff clay *Minerals.*—None *Products*—Barley, bean, chilli, cucumber, custard-apple, egg-plants, ginger, gourd, gram, hemp, honey, jack, jute, kurrala, lime, linseed, mango, melon, millet, mulberry, mustard, oats, onion, peas, phaseolus, pine-apple, plantain, pomegranate, potatoes sweet potatoes, polalor, putwa, pulses, pumkin, rice, sesamum, sugarcane, tobacco, turmeric, water-melon, wheat, wood-apple.
Atrai, 90 miles; Branmani, 15 miles Gurbheswari, 10 miles; Karataya, 50 miles; Mahanauda, 16 miles; Nagar, 66 miles; Purnabhaba, 56 miles, and Tangan, 70 miles. The Atrai runs out of the Teesta, and is a main stream during its course through the district. The Brahmani is a tributary to the Purnabhaba. The Garbeshwari is a tributary of the Atrai. The Karatya runs out of the Teesta. The Mahanauda is an original hill stream. The Nagar is also a hill stream, but falls into the Mahanauda. The Purnabhaba runs out of a marsh into the Mahanauda, but is first joined by the Dhupa. The Tangan is a hill stream falling into the Mahanauda.	....	Several, but no data as to their extent.	Ditto ..	*Soil.*—Sandy and alluvial deposit. *Minerals*—None *Products.*—Jute, mustard, rice, sugarcane, tobacco, oats, onions, turmeric, ginger, chillis, potatoes, mangoes, jack-fruit, pine-apples, lichees, &c.
Rivers Bhagirutter (main stream) 77 miles; Choonakhally, tributary to Ganges, 7 miles. Kallindey, tributary to Mohanauda, 30 miles; Mohanauda, tributary to Ganges, 100 miles Purnabhaba, tributary to Ganges, 50 miles. Puglah, tributary to a branch of the Ganges, 15 miles. Sommasa, tributary to a branch of the Ganges, 4 miles. Tangan, tributary to Mohanauda, 50 miles. *Main streams.*—Bhagirutty, 72 miles. Ganges, 72 miles. *Tributaries.*—Basiai, 24, miles. Selmari, 42. Bramhissa, 40. Darka, 32. Bhoirub, 24. Jellinghee, 56. Pugla, 20. Mowrokhy 20 miles.	Nil	Bhuttea, area unknown ..	Ditto ...	*Soil.*—Bullooa (light and sandy), muttea (loamy clay). *Minerals*—None. *Products*—Barley, pulses of sorts, Indian-corn, indigo, linseed, mango, mulberry, mustard seed, oats, peas, rice of sorts, safflower, sesamum, sugarcane, tobacco, turmeric, wheat Principal trees—dobdaree, semul, neem, toon, aulah, amrah, sal, bur, pepul, kantal, gab, burgab, toddy, palm, and mango.
	.....	Telkas, 3 miles long 2½ miles broad; Baloon, Ghakliona, Palonea, Noboiga, Sholemari, Shalookooria, and Bhandardah, the last 962 acres in area.	Ditto ...	*Soil* of this district is alluvial, the northern and western parts are more elevated, and the soil of those parts is grey red, and hard. In the north-western tract, there are small detached hills surrounded with strong jungle land containing kunkur. Pearl-shells of trifling value are found in the bheel Bhandardah. The pearls thus obtained are sold in the bazaar. *Products.*—The produce consists principally of paddy, mulberry, indigo, gram, peas, mustard, &c.

Divisions.	Districts.	Names, Area, and Physical		
		Mountains and elevated tracts.	Plains.	Forests.
Rajshahye.—(*Contd.*)	Pubna	....	The entire district is a plain interspersed with patches of jungles.	
	Rajshahye	....	2,932·24 square miles of the district is part of the great plain of Lower Bengal.	Nimgachi 3 square miles, and several small tracts on north-west.
	Rungpore	None	A great part of the district is low, and it is estimated that in a considerable portion 36 parts out of 100 are inundated during the rains. The general slope of the surface is from north-west to south-west, as indicated by the flow of the rivers in that direction, the principal of which are the Karatoya, Teesta, Durloh, and Brahmaputra. In addition to these there are many other streams of less note; the whole country being irrigated by water-courses forming communications between the great rivers. During the rains, the surface having everywhere great equality of elevation, an accidental depression in the water-way of either the Brahmapootra or the Ganges will immediately cause the general drainage of the country to set towards the lower of these great rivers. From some unexplained cause, more permanent alterations have taken place in the direction of the drainage. The great volume of the water of the Teesta, which formerly was by the Atrai or south-western channel of that stream, thrown into the Ganges, is now by the south-east channel still denominated the Teesta, thrown into the Brahmapootra. Though there is no lake of any considerable extent, there are numerous sheets or small stagnant sheets of water formed either in the deserted channels of streams or by the overflowing of springs. Their number and positions vary very much, the old ones becoming obliterated either by silt or the accumulation of decaying vegetation, and new ones being formed by the alteration in the courses of rivers and other causes.	

the Surface.

DESCRIPTION OF DIFFERENT TRACTS.

Rivers.	Lakes.	Marshes.	Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals, and Products.
Pudda, the main stream, is navigable throughout the year, 48 miles in length. Goral, a branch of the Ganges, navigable throughout the year, 40 miles in length. Itchamuttee, a branch of the Ganges, navigable only 5 months of the year, 32 miles. Chundona, a tributary of the river Goral, navigable 5 months of the year, 28 miles in length. Burral, a branch of the Ganges, navigable throughout the greator part of the year, 22 miles in length. Chekmaio, a branch of the river Burral, navigable throughout the most part of the year, 14 miles in length. Kurrotee or Foolore, a branch of the river Jummoona, navigable throughout the year, 16 miles in length. Jummoona, a main stream, navigable throughout the year, 32 miles in length in the jurisdiction of this district. Choto Oorasagur, a branch of the river Jummoona, navigable 5 months of the year, 12 miles in length. Burro Oorasagur, branch of the river Jummoona, navigable throughout the year, 32 miles in length Boodshee, a branch of the river Jummoona, navigable throughout the year, 8 miles in length.	Burrobilla Beel, 12 square miles in area. Sonapattilla Beel, 6 square miles in area. Choogoadhur Beel, 4 square miles in area. These small lakes abound in fish and wild fowl. A small prickly fruit (sinkoor) also found in them is highly esteemed as food by the natives. The low lands surrounding these lakes are extensively cultivated by the people, and rich crops of paddy are grown thereon.	....	British territory.	*Soil.*—The soil is chiefly arable land. In some parts there are extensive tracts of first-rate pasture land and paddy ground, but there is also a large amount of poor soil which barely repays cultivation. *Minerals.*—None. *Products.*—Sugarcane, ginger, mangoe, pine-apple, apples, pulses, castor-seed, gram, brinjal, potatoes, cucumber, pumpkins, wood-apple, lime, beans, paddy, corander seed, pomegranate, wheat, turmeric, barley, black fruit, plantains, jack-fruit, dates, plums, chillie, indigo, lichies, cocoanut, kurrela, jute, betel, onion, guavas, garlic, mustard, hemp, red tubers, nuts, oil-seeds, linseed, tobacco, water-melon, and tamarind.
1. *Main-streams*— Atrai 48, miles, Gurnai 24, Baralol 34, Kuratteea *alias* Phulgore 22, Pudma 85. 2. Tributaries— Jaboona to Atrai 20 miles, Mohananda to Pudma 12, Nagore to Goor 20. 3. Offsetts— Burral from Pudma 78 miles, Goor from Atrai 28, Moosha khan (Burral) 8, Nandakaja 10, Narad (Mooshakhan) 26	Chalan Beel 35 square miles, Tamur 1½ square miles, Dubalhati 4 square miles.	The greator part of the district marshy during several months in the year, the inundation from the Ganges during the rains driving most of the rivers back in their course.	Ditto	*Soil*—Sandy loams, sandy, and clay *Minerals.*—None. *Products.*—Maize, wheat, oats, barley, rice, grains, kalai, dál, guavas, indigo, mustard seed, linseed, oilseeds, mulberry, turmeric, hemp, gunja, tobacco, betel, palmaschristæ, vegetables of all kinds Trees—teak, jack, mangoe, silk, cotton, neem, kadamba, tamarind, date, cocoanut, tál, bael, custard-apple, lichie, peach, apricot, plantain, pummalo, bamboo.
Brahmapootra (main river)—Length in running miles within the district about 80 miles, navigable throughout the year This river enters the district at the north-east corner from Gowalparah, and from a point about 10 miles south-west of Dhoobree down to Aurungabad, it forms the boundary between the two districts. It then flows in a southerly direction *vid* Bagnah, Chilman, and Kalgang, and leaves the district at a place called Ganligatbe. The deep channel of the river shifts from year to year, and new sand banks are formed, which lead to endless disputes and litigations among the neighbouring landholders. *Dharlah (Jham river).*—Length in miles through the district 55. During the rainy season it is navigable throughout, but at other times the upper part is not navigable. It enters the district from Cooch Behar, and flows in a south-easterly direction, discharging itself into the Brahmapootra, north of the old steamer station Bagwa. *Ghagat, branch of the Teesta (tributary).*—Length about 114 miles through the district. Partly navigable for small craft in the cold season. This river originally took its rise from the old Teesta (or Atrai), now nearly dried up. In the rainy season there is still a channel from the Teesta into the Ghagat, but this channel is rarely open. The river is now fed by the large sheets south of Kaimaria, and also by other little streams, which in their turn spring from the numerous sheets on the north-west of the district. The Ghajat, after a very tortuous course, in many places miles away from its old channel, flows away into the Bogra district. Its direction is generally south-east. To the south it is called the Alai river. *Koratey (a main river).*—Length in the district 64 miles, navigable part of the year. This river is an offset of the Atrai. It flows in a south-easterly direction for 80 miles, forming the boundary between this district and Dinagepore, and passing out into the Bogra district.	None	None	Ditto	*Soil.*—The greator part of the soil is sand and clay, but in the western and southern parts clay abounds; it is red and white. *Minerals.*—None. *Products.*—The lands generally yield two crops, such as indigo, tobacco, mustard, potatoes, in some of the rice lands and in some few other lands a third crop is obtained. The principal products of the district are rice, tobacco, indigo, mustard, ginger, sugarcane, and jute The ginger is sown on the high sandy lands, wheat, barley, pulse, potatoes, and various kind of oil-seeds are also abundantly produced.

2.—*Character of*

Divisions.	Districts.	Names, Area, and Physical		
		Mountains and elevated Tracts.	Plains.	Forests.
Rajshahye.—(*Contd.*)	Rungpore.—(*Contd.*)...	.....	.....	.....

the Surface.

Description of different Tracts.			Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals, and Products.
Rivers.	Lakes.	Marshes.		
Sangkosh (main river).—Length 48 miles, navigable part of the year. Has a sandy bed, rapid current, and shifting channel. It enters the district from Cooch Behar, and falls into the Brahmapootra. Its course lies on the north-east between this district and Gowalparah.				
Teesta or Pugla (main river).—Length in running miles through the district, 110. It has a sandy bed and banks, a shifting channel, and a rapid current, making it dangerous for navigation. It used to be more navigable than it is now. It is navigable throughout the year only for a short distance from its mouth. This river enters the district at its extreme northern point, leaving the Julpigoree district south of Mekligunge. It flows through the entire length of the district, and falls into the Brahmapootra, opposite the Garo hills, about six miles north of Kaligunge.	.....	There are numerous bheels or marshes scattered over the district; none of them are very large. The names of the principal are the Barabila 5 square miles, Chandebibun 4, Chikli 2, and Kuranil and Nabgali 4 square miles.		

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages.
ASSAM	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	1	6,650	118,035	Shillong .. } Population Cherra . Jawai . } unknown.	731
	Durrung	2	3,055	201,279	Tezpore . . 2,112 Mungledye . 587 Bisnath . 498	166
	Kamroop	1	3,319	462,453	Gowhatty . 20,071	4,479
	Luckimpore ...	(1) Luckimpore (2) Debrooghur	11,606	112,463	Luckimpore .. 577 Debrooghur .. 5,000 Joypore .. . 3,698 Suddia . 800	754
	Naga Hills	None	4,800	93,613	Samoogroodting . 440	155
	Nowgong separated from Kamroop in 1832-33.	None	No record		Nowgong . 3,321	626
	Seebsaugor ..	1	2,843	Unknown	Seebsaugor 3,600 Jorehaut . Unknown Golaghat 1,824	Unknown
BHAUGULPORE	Bhaugulpore . ..	(3) Including sudder sub-division	7,134	About 1,000,000	Bhaugulpore . 60,222 Colgong 4,849 Sultangunge .. . 4,000	1,886
	Purneah ..	2	7218	951,874	Purneah 11,108 Kishengunge ... 3,674 Raneegunge . } Population Cushah } unknown.	4,908
	Monghyr	1	2,445	843,775	Monghyr 44,662	6,012
BURDWAN	Bancoorah . .	Judicial 2 Revenue 2	1,348 79	460,500	Bancoorah . 10,000 Bishenpore 15,000 Sonamookhee . 18,000 Kotalpore 12,000	1,860
	Beerbhoom .	7	1,953	605,676	.	5,229
	Burdwan ...	6	3,158	... .	12	5,070
	Hooghly and Howrah .	(1) Sudder sub-division Hooghly. (2) Serampore. (3) Jehanabad.	2,007	1492,184	Chinsurah .. . Hooghly. Serampore. Boichee. Bansbaria. Gooptipara. Jehanabad . 25,858 Howrah including Sulkea .. . 90,000	4,687
	Midnapore	7	4,833	Approximate 1,200,000.	Midnapore .. . 27,076 Tumlook .. 4,395 Contai . } Population Gurbetta .. } unknown. Nowada .	11,588

British Territory.

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.* Land.	Revenue.* Gross.	Remarks.
3	2	52	27½	185	39,698	2,291	64,849	
6	5	24	13	230	1,10,928	3,57,768	5,00,364	
6	6	45	22	366	1,36,696	7,07,267	11,50,681*	* Land Revenue ... 7,97,367 Miscellaneous ... 389 Abkary .. ... 3,04,028 Stamp ... ... 41,048 Assessed tax .. 7,950 11,50,681 * Exclusive of the tax paid by Government servants.
5	5	180	64	471	2,25,979	1,34,752	5,60,052	The area and the population are approximately calculated.
1	2	80	40	103	46,152	408a	2,866	(a) A small portion pays land revenue, and the rest pay a house tax.
4	3	62b	22	190	1,17,265-4-11	3,41,501	6,67,295	(b) These figures have been obtained from the Collector's Table of distances.
Civil 5 Revenue 4	Magistrates 5	About 50	Not determined	297	1,35,043	4,34,608	9,17,737	
Collector ... 1 Asst. Collector 1 Depy. „ 7 9	Magistrate .. 1 Joint-Magte 1 Asst. „ ... 1 Depy. „ ... 6 9	45	25	499	1,31,706	6,86,348	10,44,149	
Civil Judge .. 1 Sub-district Judge ... 1 Moonsiffs ... 6 Sub-district deputy collectors ... 2 Collector ... 1 Covted. depy. collector .. 1 Uncovenanted deputy collectors ... 3 15	Magistrate ... 1 Joint Magt. 1 Sub-district Magistrates 2 Depy.-Magts. 3 7	45	Not calculable.	761	1,82,371-5-2	12,251,132	15,80,259c	(c) On rough calculation Land Revenue . 12,35,132 Miscellaneous Revenue 1,105 Abkaree ... ... 1,46,382 Stamps . .. 1,07,343 Certificate tax ... 30,097 15,80,259
9	7	60	42	564	79,335	8,47,284	4,24,832	
16	7	14	8	7,919*	4,02,238†	4,47,692	8,95,384	* Regular police ... ... 449 Municipal . . 240 Village and town police 7,230 7,919 † Judicial and revenue . Rs. 1,86,463 As 0 P 0 Regular and municipal police 89,252 8 0 Village and town police 1,26,523 8 0 4,02,238 0 0
13	5	.....	.....	Regular police... 331 Village watchmen ... 8,787 Ghat chowkeedars 130 9,238	.....	7,40,034	8,93,321	
26	12	24	16	.....	2,33,847	30,57,726	34,20,179	
Civil ... 18 Revenue ... 17	17	40	21½	1,602 inclusive of municipal police of Hooghly and Howrah.	3,60,037*	14,62,740	18,50,500	* The Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, though he resides and draws his salary for a portion of the year in this district, is not included.
Civil Judges 7 Revenue Judges ... 14 21	8	30 Approximate.	20 Approximate.	988	4,53,020	20,23,752	23,17,185	

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of Villages.
CHITTAGONG ...	Noakhally	2	2,036	3,75,655	Shudharam ... ... 5,230 Dowlatkhan 5,120	6,075
	Chittagong	Moonsiffs ... ... 12 Revenue 2 14	2,717	8,00,000	Chittagong ... ... 15,518 Cox's Bazar ... unknown.	According to Lt. Siddon's survey 1,084. By non-professional surveyor or Collectorate settlement measurement 1,109.
	Tipperah	4	2,654	7,17,470	Comillah ... ... 10,619 Brahmunbariah ... 1,250	7,861
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazareebaugh	1. Hazareebaugh sudder sub-division 2. Burhee sub-division.	7,020	7,50,000	Hazareebaugh ... ... 10,000 Sohak ... ... 8,000 Chuttra 12,000	7,608
	Lohardugga	1	11,389	13,96,471	Ranchee ... ... 8,000 Lohardurga ... ... 3,500 Palkote ... ... 2,500 Gurwah ... ... 4,000 Nuggeroontoral ... 2,100	10,208
	Maunbhoom	2	4,451·32	09,41,434	Govindpore ... ... 900 Purulia 5,000	8,894
	Singbhoom	None	4,563	3,46,518	Chyebassa 3,123	3,263
COOCH BEHAR ...	Darjeeling	3	1,233 09	60,000	Darjeeling	Never ascertained.
	Gowalpara ...	1	2,866	Estimated 2,30,000	Gowalpara ... ... 6,893 Dhoobree .. .. 300 Gowripore ... ... 1,000 Luckimpore 500	1,231
	Western Dooars, now called Julpigoree.	2	2,794	2,54,925	Julpigoree, about ... 5,000	688
DACCA	Backergunge	Civil including Sudder Division . 5 Criminal including Sudder Division . . 3 8	4,288	8,32,745	Barisal .. .. 6,380 Madaripore .. . 2,082 Backergunge .. } Population Jhalokoti ... } unknown. Nalchit ...	2,575
	Cachar	None	5,000	1,52,280	.....	476
	Dacca	13	3,217	10,19,928	Principal towns .. 31 Population 96,134	33,268
	Furreedpore	.....	1,417	5,66,840	Furreedpore ... ... 8,700 Syedpore 4,665	2,013
	Mymensingh	3	6,464	11,97,823	Chief towns ... ... 65 Population 86,741	9,544
	Sylhet	6*	5,422	12,18,181	Sylhet ... ... 18,136 Chuttuck ... .. 600 Ajmeregunge, Soonamgunge, Habeegunge. Population unknown.	9,517
ORISSA	Balasore	2	1,902·53	5,00,000	Balasore ... ... 14,000 Jellasore ... ... 3,000 Bhuddruck 2,000 19,000	11,329
	Cuttack	(1) Cuttack ... ... (2) Jajeepore. (3) Kendrapara. (4) Jugguteingpore.	3,477·2	11,36,317	Cuttack ... ... 46,436 Jajeepore... ... ... 9,180 Kendrapara ... ... 11,821 Jugguteingpore... ... 4,732	6,620
	Pooree	Revenue ... ... 2 Criminal .. ... 2 Civil 1 5	2,582	5,28,728	Pooree 20,109	3,570

British Territory.

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue: Land.	Revenue: Gross	Remarks.
11*	7	37	.. .	407	1 90,354	7,26,509	12,43 879	*Besides those Judges the Session Judges of Tipperah, Backergunge and Chittagong have jurisdiction over this district.
27	12*	58	15	584	9,88,329	7,15,358	22,69,949	
20	11	80	52	425	4,01,865	9,81,874	12,06,655	
8	7	70	30	504	1,76 760	1,01,811	2,35,109	
11	11	110	No means to fill this col	619	1,94,922	69 155	1,94,551	
11	9	60		7,03	1 21,434	92,484	1,84,343	The criminal jurisdiction of the following pergunnahs belong to Bancoora district — Square miles. Shergurh 120 26 Chowrassee 163 81 Mahnara 207 38 Chalama 73 77 Chatna 262 16 Lashcharda 92 67 Sankhandi 34 35 Barpara 45 14 and portions of pergunnahs Para and Baruchas
4	4	75	30	228	86,551	57,377	73,426	
4	4	The distances have never been measured	.... .	257	94,476	6[illegible]344	84,407*	* Including excise
5	7†	70	. ...	416	1,59,958	82,952a	2,06,610‡	† Inclusive of two Honorary Magistrates (a) Inclusive of Cooch Behar tribute ‡ Includes land, excise, and stamp revenue[illegible]
5	5	..	.	294	.....	81,103	1,12,490	
15	7	60	About 20	552	2,71,313	11,02,098	11,03,035	
5	5	58	16 9	394	1,45,869	1,39,747	1,55,522	A sub-division at Hahkandy has been opened since 1869-70
19	14*	48	12 5	706	6,02,019	5,30,270	10,39,291	
8	4	35	31 6	355	1,72,000	2,21,634	3,38,131	
Civil .. 12 Revenue 9	10	71	16	630	2,92,788	8,45,309	12,60,728	
15	7†	70	32	604	2,42,167	[illegible]	[illegible]	* For 2 months 5 officers. † Only Moonsiff's courts
1	Magistrate .. 1 Joint Assistant and Deputy Magistrates... 7	40	8	859	2,81,206	4,19,521	7,06,507	
13	9	30	25	680	4,10,000	8,32,930	12,06,000	The land revenue includes the revenue of the non-regulation tributary mehals, the area of which have not been included in the figure given in column 4.
6	5	70	20	7	1,39,213	4,85,538	14,30,410	

Names of Commissionerships	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population	Number of villages.
PATNA	Chumparun	(1) Motiharri .. (2) Bettiah	3,781'38	850,000	Motiharri . . 4,000 Bettiah 17,490 21,490	
	Gya	(1) Gya . .. (2) Sherghotty. (3) Aurungabad. (4) Nowada.	5,446	14,70,046	Gya, Khas, Bunyadgunge, Daoodnuggur, Aurungabad, and others. Population in each may exceed ... 2,000	8,526
	Patna	4	2,101 22	9,00,000	City Patna and Nowabpore ... Dinapore and Munar. Barh and Futtorha Behar and Islampore.	3,500
	Sarun . .	2	2,612 62	11,65,595	Chuprah . . . 45,069 Lewan 10,084 Revilgunge 11,968 Mohurajgunge . 2,843 Hutwa and 7 others . 2,483	8,347
	Shahabad .	8	4,403	16,04,000	Arrah . .. 23,934 Buxar . . 10,066 Bhabooa . . 4,062 Doomraon . 14,615 Sasseram .. 17,114	7,754
	Tirhoot	Judicial 4 Revenue . 6 10	6,114	According to police return 18,06,817	Mozuffurpore Durbungha Lallgunge . } Population unknown. Hajeepore Roserra ~~Dooring Berai~~	10,525
PRESIDENCY DIVN	Jessore . .	(1) Jessore ... . (2) Jenaida. (3) Narail. (4) Khoolna. (5) Mungorah. (6) Bagirhaut.	3,440	1,280,000	Jessore municipality 8 776 Benhatty 5,100 Benodpore 3,875 and 12 others Population altogether, . 28,000	4,578
	Nuddea ...	(1) Kishnaghur . (2) Kooste . (3) Ranaghat . (4) Choondangah (5) Meherpore . (6) Bongong .	850 550 450 380 620 520 3,370	10,00,000	Kishenghur .. . 25 000 Santipore 26 000 Ranaghat 3,500 Nuddea 5,000 Bongong . 3 000 Meherpore . 2 000 Mohespore 4,000 Choondangah 2,000	3,250
	24-Pergunnahs	Revenue 6 Criminal 9 Civil 9 24	2,277	14,78,175	Arcadho 2,784 Russa . 1,073 Burisa 2,535 Behala 742 Baranagore 5,698 Barrackpore 1,176 Panchutty 1,700 Habibahur 4,500 Barasat . . 2,000 Takee 2,500 Bussee haut 2,600 Sathkherah . 1,600 Baripore .. 2,550 Mozilpore . 1,200	5,005
RAJSHAHYE	Bograh .	2	2,000	4,00,000	Bograh and Sherepore Population unknown	6,293
	Dinagepore ...	9	5,224	10,00,000	Dinapore .. 9,050 Rangunja 7,500 Samp s, Phakrugunja Kowergunja, Patiram and others Population unknown.	14,904
	Maldah . .	None . .	1,288'3	3,05,563	English bazar . . 7,594 Maldah .. 3,944 Hyatpore 2,500 Rohumpore . 3,000	7 584
	Moorshedabad	Judicial . 4 Revenue 3 Total 7	2,791	From office records 8,97,524 From survey reports 11,00,217	† Pubna, Pakoor, Parkparah, Nulhatee, Katra, Bera, and 19 others.	From survey report 7,865 From office record, 13.117
	Pubna ..	(1) Serajgunge (2) Coomercally	2,814	3,37,670	Pubna . 17,058 Serajgunge ... ... 13,421 Coomercolly 5,446	5 772
	Rajshahye	(1) Rampore Bauleah (2) Nattore (3) Bilmaria	3,002'3	8,02,903	Rampore Bauleah .. 18,497 Nattore 7,711	15,054
	Rungpore .. .	Judicial moonsiffs . 6 Revenue sub-division Bhabonieray 1	3,695	25,00,000	Malleegunge .. ... 8,000 Nonagunge ... 5,000 Dhap 3,000	6,706

British Territory.

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue: Land	Revenue: Gross	Remarks.
6	5	60	..	383	1,26,607	5,15,401		
12	9	40	20	668	82,519	13,80 395	17,60,111	
15	8			1,358	3 14,262	14,46,447	14 48,005	These entries in columns 13 and 14 do not include abkaree and income tax revenues.
13	7		11	505	2,75,101	12,26 577	16,28,127*	* Land revenue 12 51,427 Miscellaneous revenue " 9,1 Abkaree revenue 1,90,703 Stamp " 1,71 929 License tax 32,607 Post Office 13 610 16 28 427
Civil Jurisdiction 1 Sub-division 1 Consults 3 Deputy and Assistant Collectors 9 14	10	56	18	584	3,26,026	16 87,911	21,18,910	
Civil 8 Revenue 10 18	11	72	15	937	1,03,276	17,32,612	5,35,664	† Stamp revenue 3 13 493 Abkaree " 1 72 453 Certificate tax 49,712 5,35,664
9 Revenue 14 23	14	38	11	Regular 679 Police Municipal 91 770	Officials 4,62,551 Police 1,58 778	96,00,026	18,20,718	
18	17	33	15	685	4,62,327	11,08,355	13,71,841	
28	19	20	6	2 513	4,31,210	16,24,839	2o,10,993	
8	6	Unknown	Unknown	403	1,63,100	4,20,723	*1,21,062	* Excise 54 519 Stamps " 38 003 92 522
10	4	Criminal 60 Civil 30	15	491	3 72,040	17,50,000	19,36,481	
5	3	10	20	3 16	50,141	2,07,780	4,33,177	The population is roughly calculated
18	11	16		1,172	5,78,663	13 9,974	16,13,875	† The population of the chief towns cannot be furnished as there are no records in the office
14	9	32	8	406	1,08,541	3,14 500	6.98,460	
Civil 5 Revenue 8	8	34	22	462	2,26,161	10,30,573	11,70,076	
13	5	27	10	493	4,34,378	11,11,880	11,12,682	

D.—POPULATION.

Division	DISTRICTS	INHABITED HOUSES.			POPULATION					
		Number of masonry dwellings.	Ditto of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women	CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS		Total.	Number per square mile.
							Male	Female.		
Assam.	Khasi & Jyntcah Hills	350	20 932	21 282	57,852	61 083			1,18,935	
	Durrung	9	41,454	41,463	73 982	70,989	30,707	26,321	2,01,279	65
	Kamroop	44	2,19,926	2,19,970	1,60,012	1, 3,764	76,236	73 451	4,62,463	About 137
	Luckimpore	..	48,000	48,000	41,563	32,900	21,000	17,000	1,12,463	9
	Nowgong									
	Seebsaugor									
	Naga Hills		1,525	1,525						
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore	No records to show							10,00,000	
	Monghyr (a)									
	Purneah (b)								9,51,874	181
Burdwan.	Bancoorah	1,740	85 950	87,690						
	Burdwan			2,98,892					12,91,000	400
	Hooghly	18,274	3,26,026	3,44,308	5,33,793	5,6 ,298	2,13,443	1,79,648	14 92,184	2,510
	Midnapore				Not known				12,00,000 Approximate	400
Chittagong.	Noakhally	80	75,051	75,131					3,75,655	184
	Chittagong								8,00 000	
	Tipperah (c)	328	1,52,692	1,53,020					7,17,470	270
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh	50	1,24,574	1 1 091	3,50,000	2 00,000	1 20 000	80,000	7,50 000	106 8
	Lohardduggah			1 78 811	4,11,099	4 11,575	2,93,332	2,74,465	13,96,471	122 1
	Manbhoom (d)	440	1,57 983	1 57 673	3 58 889	3,35 596			6 94,485	195 /
	Singbhoom	5	72,146	72,151	97,961	1,03,353	79,091	65,013	3,46,518	769
Cooch Behar.	Goalparrah	17	4,500	4 517	3 027	2,137	960	771	6 893	1,511
	Tulpgoree	2	32,128	32,130	Unknown.				2 74 925	917
Orissa.	Balasore	1,000	87,000	88,000					5 00,000	242
	Cuttack									
Dacca.	Cachar	25	76,100	76,125	50,000	64,200	16,600	21,400	1,52,200	50 4
	Dacca (f)	4,810	2,11,096	2,15 915	3,05,307	3 73 154	220	154	10,19,928	302
	Furreedpore (g)	350	1,21 732	1 25 082	1 66 500	1 85 000	1,03 000	1,15,340	5,66,840	Not 2.
	Mymensing (h)	588	2 55,710	2 56 298	4,07,369	4,02 908	1,55,124	1 64,532	11 07,823	185
	Sylhet	725	5,76 496	6,77,221	4,08 790	4,41,848	1,74,124	1,93,819	12,18,181	225
Patna.	Chumparun	342	1,46,615	1 46,957	3,52,127	3,12,305	2,73,326		9,17,758	256
	Gya	1 ,635	2,46,7 8	2,59,411	6,27,924	5 40,091	2,01 974	1,00,957	14,70,046	..
	Patna	1,740	1,33,732	1,35,472	..				9,00,000	446
	Sarun				5,85 603	5,80,092			11,65,695	416
	Shahabad (c)									
	Tirhoot	1,285	24,750	26,035					18,06,817	293
Presidency.	Jessore (k)	1,983	2,59,581	2,61,564						371
	Nuddea								10,00,000	
	24-Pergunnahs	11,600	4,60,000	4,71,600	6,00,797	6,50,820	1,25,780	1,00,798	14,78,175	649
Rajshahye.	Bograh (l)									
	Dinagepore			1,80 642					10 00,000	192
	Maldah	5,198	57,181	62 379	94,036	1,11,333	62,480	37,714	3,05,563	237
	Moorshedabad (m)	7,331	2 12 685	2 20,016					11,00,217	441 3
	Pubna								3,37,079	119
	Rajshahye	2,609	2,67,558	2 70,107	3,20,627	2,59,814	1,00,000	1,22,462	8 02,905	337
	Rungpore		4,50,000	4,50,000					25,00,000	

(a) No reliable statistics available from which this table can be filled up
(b) Accurate statistics cannot be obtained till a general census has been completed The Hindu and Mahomedan population are about equal.
(c) The population of the district was roughly calculated by Mr. Smarr in 1862-63 to be 717,470. This would give about 270 per square mile. The population during the past seven years has undoubtedly increased, and may be roughly calculated at 796,200, or 300 per square mile.
(d) Prevailing languages -Bengalee, Sonthal, Hindee
(e) Furnished by missionaries
(f) Some of the totals are taken from Mr. Clay's report on the district, and the other totals from the Revenue Survey. As Mr. Clay states that he got his figures from the Revenue Survey from 1857 to 1860, I cannot account for the discrepancy between these totals and that given by Mr Davey The population of the district has been arrived at from the number of *barees* or families which was ascertained at the time of revenue survey from 1857 to 1860, and by taking an average of five persons, including men, women, and children, for each family
(g) "Total population." The details of the entry in this column, according to the heading of the four preceding columns, have been given as far as could be ascertained.

Population.

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.								OCCUPATION.			
CHRISTIANS.			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Bhuddists & Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
European.	East Indian or other mixed classes.	Native.									
.....	.....	.....	.. ...	... ..	.. ..	.....	... ..	....	.....	Khasi ...	 350
60	6	325	92,856	10,776	... ..	....	97,256	1,66,169	32,110	Assamese ...	
47	28	25	3,92,547	69,726	.....	80	.....	3,92,282	70,191	Assamese, Meekir, and Garo.	Immigration 2,427
90	17	85	75,500	3,000	. ...	.....	23,130	82,000	30,463	Assamese ..	2,908
25	12	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Assamese, Lhoong, Meekir, and Cacharee	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Assamese ..	Immigration 3,859
. .....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,050	3,050	.....	Naga, Cacharee, Assamese, Meekir and Kookie.	... .
No records to show.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	Hindee and Urdoo.	... .
....	... ..	.....			.....	.....	.....	.. ..	....		... ..
57	109	100	4,75,714	4,75,713	.....	.....	.....	8,54,582	5,17,291	Hindee and Urdoo.	Unknown.
....	....	... ..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .
500	400	750	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.. ..	Bengalee ..	Emigrants 156
1,174	2,425	37,534	11,96,991	2,92,184	.....	50	.....	7,93,796	5,70,866	Ditto ...	Cannot be ascertained.
96	65	180	10,26,000	1,50,086	.....	.....	34,000	Not known.	.. ..	Bengalee and Coriah.	694 cooly emigration
Approximate.	Approximate.	Approximate									
12	50	1,200	91,010	2,83,383	.....	...	.....	3,30,330	36,325	Bengalee ..	.....
75	180	1,000	2,00,000	5,48,745	.....	50,000	.....	Much the larger proportion	.. ..	Bengalee and Urdoo also Mughe.	.....
.....	.....	....	2,50,272	4,57,100	.....	.....	.....	6,15,655	63,617	Bengalee ...	.....
1,150	25	825	3,00,000	21,000	.....	5,000	4,22,000	7,00,000	50,000	Hindee ..	177
71	.... ..	900	5,93,778	56,182	.....	.....	7,37,490	(ths of the population.	½	Hindee, Moodari, and Coriah	
Information is not obtainable in this office					.....	. ....				Bengalee	484
19	.... ..	477 (e)	95,732	3,577	.....	.....	2,46,713	2,79,997	66,521	Bengalee, Coriah, Hindee, and Cole.	805
22	.....	3	4,579	2,289	.....	... ..	.....	410	6,483	Bengalee ...	Unknown.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....	Almost the entire population is of the agricultural class	..... .	Ditto ...	.....
29	31	1,000	4,93,040	5 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	... . ..	Coriah ...	.....
.....	.....	.. ..	... .	... .	.....	.....	.... .	.....	.....	Ditto .	.....
150	50	.. ..	53,375	68,025	. . .	.....	30,000	1,92,200	50,000	Bengalee, Munipori Cachari, Kookie, Naga, Khasi, Assamese, Meekir.	5,158
.....	(Mixed class). 210	.....	4,55,182	4,49,223	.... .	.. ...	.....	5,64,530	4,13,635	Bengalee ..	.....
4	6	17	2,58,982	3,27,831	... ..	.....	.....	2,95,000	2,71,840	Ditto ..	.....
34	27	29	3 99,247	7,98,186	.....	... .	.....	9,14,128	2,83,695	Ditto ..	.....
20	140	50	5,29,359	6,76,312	.....	.....	12,300	11,21,401	96,780	Bengalee and Persian.	Emigration . 96 Immigration ...194
71	19	1,200	7,86,292	1,80,176	.....	... .	.... .	.....	..... .	Hindee ..	No accurate information.
24	.....	51	9,70,400	4,09,099	.....	222	5,84,263	2,82,598	6,03,252	Urdoo and Hindee.	570
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....	.....	.....	Persian, Urdoo. and Hindee.	122
61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	Hindee and Urdoo and Buda.	Emigration ...514
202	81	16	15,00,000	99,401	.....	300	.....	15,00,000	10,04,000	Hindoostani	252 emigrants.
107	24	18,06,817	18,06,817	.... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hindee and Urdoo.	11
70	35	1,100 Baptist Mission. 450 Catholic Mission. 100 Others.	6,03,934	6,72,218	.....	.....	.....	No information.		Bengalee ...	Not known.
..... .	..... .	.. ..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	. .....	.....	... .	.....
100	360	7,750	8,97,634	5,72,991	.....	.....	.....	4,75,250	2,25,547	Bengalee ...	....
14	14	14	... ..	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	. .....	.....	Ditto ...	.....
25	6	25	4,37,400	5,62,444	....	100	.....	7,50,000	2,50,000	Ditto ...	.....
28	.....	15	1,97,096	1,08,424	.....	...	.....	2,11,824	93,739	Ditto ...	48
.....	.....	137	7,04,717	3,95,363	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	Ditto ...	.. . .
.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto .	.. .. .
20	3	40	...	...	.....	.....	.....	... .	... ..	Ditto ..	... .
10	4	9	9,00,000	16,00,000	. ....	.....	.....	20,00,000	5,00,000	Ditto ...	.....

(h) "Total population." The details of the entry in this column, according to the heading of the four preceding columns, have been given as far as could be ascertained.

(i) There is no way of ascertaining even an approximate of the Hindoos and the population of the races, and the adults and children. The classification of population and their occupation is also only an estimate, as no census has ever been taken. The castes are Brahmins and Chutrees Kayette, Sheer, Chamars, Domes, Dosads, Jains, Mahomedans.

(k) No detailed return.

(l) Nothing on record. The Collector, being new to the district, is unable to furnish an account of the prevailing classes, &c., of the population. He hopes to give one for 1869-70.

(m) Taken from the survey statistical report. The blank columns not filled up because of the survey statistical report not having furnished the requirements.

* No immigration. Emigrants to tea districts, 885.

MEMO. showing the prevailing Classes and Castes of the People and their Characteristics.

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Assam	Khasi & Jynteah Hills.	The hills are mainly inhabited by Khasi; either Khasi proper, or the inhabitants of the Jynteah Hills, who call themselves Sentings. The Khasi have no caste distinctions and but a vague religious system. They are a hardy race, stoutly made, and muscular as a rule, but short-lived. One of the things a stranger is likely to notice at once on going about amongst their villages is the very small number of old men to be met with. This I would in a great measure attribute to the want of nutritious food. The Khasi are not as a rule an agricultural race; numbers earn their living almost entirely from carrying loads to and from the various markets and bazaars: they are fond of the trade too, the Sentings especially being most enterprising traders. The Khasi women work hard and take a more prominent part in the ordinary concerns of life than women generally do in this country. A great deal of the trading is done by them. The Khasi are a good deal addicted to drink, and have but very vague notions of truthfulness, though when they have not much intercourse with Bengalees they have some reputation for honesty. Their manner is much more independent than that of the men of the plains.
	Durrung	The population consists of twenty-nine different sects or castes in this district. The chief numerical order being Cacharee and Mohulleahs, Couchee, Gonoks, Joogees, Brahmins, and Kolitahs. Cacharees, Hindoos, and Mahomedans are the prevailing castes. Cacharees are tall, muscular, and industrious, though not very cleanly in their habits, much addicted to liquor, and they live principally on animal food, but do not eat beef, and believe two spirits (one evil and one good) emanating from one Supreme Being. Mohulleahs resemble the Cacharees in their customs. They are Hindoo proselytes, but are allowed to eat fowls, the Gohaees would probably have found it a very difficult matter to convert them. Kouches and Ahomes generally are as inferior to Cacharees physically, as the rest of the Assamee, but are nearly as prejudiced in matters of caste. Hindoos of all the castes may be included under this head, except the abovementioned. Goreahs and Moreahs.—They are, speaking generally, an opium-eating degraded race, unworthy of the slightest degree of confidence, and deficient in probity, energy, and muscular developement. Goreahs and Moreahs are descendants of Hindoos, who were mostly compelled to embrace the Mahomedan faith. Morally and physically they closely resemble the Hindoos and are unworthy of trust.
	Kamroop	The Hindoos consist of Brahmins, Boesho, Shudra of higher class, and Shoorees, Domes, Meekirs, Cacharees, and Garos, &c., of lower class. The Mussulmans consist of Sheiks of both higher and lower classes. The physical and moral characteristics of the people of this district are now much better than before, and improving
	Luckimpore	By far the greatest proportion of the population is nominally Hindoo; but with the exception of a few Jorehaut families, the descendants of Brahmin immigrants from Konoje; the bulk are converts from various forms of devil-worship or from Buddhism. The names of the so-called lower Hindoo castes, such as Kalita, Kooch, Kenhut, and Hindoo Chootea, are unknown, probably, beyond the valley of the Berhampooter, and many of the members of them are very lax in their religious observances, and whilst following Hindoo forms, have not altogether relinquished the worship of their ancestral demons. Kooch, although now the designation of a Hindoo caste, is really a tribal name, being that of the great Tamvalion tribe, members of which are found throughout the valley of the Berhampooter from Nij Behar to Suddeah, and Kolita is the title of the old Kooch priests. The physical characteristics of these two castes are almost identical. They are of middling stature, with heavy jaws, prominent cheek bones, short, wide noses, small and unevenly set eyes, large ears, little beard, and dark complexion. The Hindoo Chooteas are, as their name implies, converted Chooteas. The Chootea tribe is a branch of the great Shay race, and is supposed to have been the first to cross the Patkaie range. There is no marked difference in appearances between them and the two classes just described. The largest portion of the Hindoo population are Moamaria, or followers of the Momaria Gossain, a sect, the members of which denounce the supremacy of the Brahmins, and call themselves "Moha

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Assam,— (*Continued.*)	Luckimpore,— (*continued.*)	Pureshaies," or worshipers of that incarnation of the deity they know as "Vishnu." The disciples of the first teacher of this form of superstition were all from low castes, such as Domes, Harrees, Cacharees, and Kachees, and the bulk of the members of the persuasion are still of the same class. The Mussulman element in the population is comparatively small, and is known in the vernacular as "Gooria" or "Gour," because it is supposed to have been introduced from the old capital of Bengal Intercourse with Dacca has of late years considerably modified the form of the faith, and many Mussulmans here are now "Heydeyuties." The plain Miris are members of an Indo-Chinese tribe, which occupied the low hills north of Banskotta and Luckimpore, who have descended and spread as cultivators of highlands, a considerable distance down the Berhampooter valley. Their religion, like that of all the wilder frontier tribes, is simple demon-worship, every hill and stream and prominent rock and large tree having its tutelar demon, which must be propitiated with offerings. The Khamptics are of the great Than or Shan race. They crossed Assam at a comparatively recent period, and are still Buddhists. The Singphoos is the same tribe known in Burmah as Kakhyen. Like the Khamptics, the Singphoos are not Buddhists; theirs is a religion of fear, comprising a confused notion of the Supreme Being, and the propitiation of "Abats" or demons. Of these latter there are three—the "spirit above," the "spirit below," and the "house spirit." I have omitted in my notice of the Hindoos the Abor caste, as it is now called. The Abors, like the Chooteas are Than or Shan by descent, but have long been converted to Hindooism, although they still follow their own marriage ceremonies; and some of the sub-divisions of the class, such as the Dendbie and Chowdangs keep fowls and pigs, and in other ways are very lax in their observance of the Hindoo law. The proper habitation of the Abor Mishmee and Naga tribes is the hills which gird the district, and very few of either tribe inhabit the plains. I think therefore that a notice of them would be out of place here, and consequently I omit it. This account of the different castes is necessarily meagre and jejune; but I only took charge of the district in May last and have not as yet had time to make myself acquainted with them. I trust, however, next year to be able to submit a more detailed and exhaustive report on them.
	Naga Hills ..	The classes inhabiting the Naga Hills are (1) Cacharees; (2) Mikers; (3) Kookies; (4) Nagas; who are divided into three distinct tribes—(*a*) "Tengamahs" or Angamees; (*b*) "Mezamahs" or Kutcha Nagas; and (*c*) "Rongmah" Nagas, each speaking a separate language, besides which there are a few Assamese of the usual type, a weak, indolent, opium-eating race, regarding whom it is needless to say more here. The *Cacharee* is invariably of low stature, but stout of limb and muscle, active, peaceful, and industrious, very like the Goorkha, but with more regular features. The Cacharees of the hills are, however, a very different class from the Cacharees of the plains; the former being as hardy and brave a race as we have in these hills, whilst the latter are scarcely to be distinguished from the soft and effiminate castes among whom they reside. The *Mikers* are undoubtedly the most peaceful and industrious of all our hill men, wearing a garb similar to that of the Cossyahs; they are a fine athletic race, but rather inclined to show the white feather; indeed in face a lion, but in heart a deer. The *Kookies* on the other hand are a stout, hardy, warlike race, much feared by the tribes among whom they dwell. They live amidst the densest jungles, and in their habits are scarcely better than the wild beasts by whom they are surrounded, and whom it is their greatest pleasure to hunt. Their bodies are generally encrusted with dirt, and so filthy are they in their persons (which I am told they never wash), that it would be no great difficulty to scent a Kookie before one saw him. The *Angamee Nagas* are a fine athletic tribe, brave, and warlike, but like all savages, treacherous, revengeful, and untrustworthy; "might is right" being their only law; and losing no opportunity for indulging in war, murder, or rapine, they have but little time left for cultivation. They have, however, many good qualities, and I have great hopes for their future, if consent be only given to direct control being exercised over them, and peace and quietness restored; without this we can hope for nothing.

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Assam,—(*Continued.*)	Nagah Hills,—(*continued.*)	The *Kutcha Nagas* are very like the "Tengamahs" in dress, manners, habits, and customs. They however speak a different dialect, and are physically much inferior to them, and less addicted to war. The *Rengmah Nagas* are a small, quiet, and inoffensive race, who at the present day are scarcely to be recognized from the Mikers, among whom many of them have intermarried, and whose dress they are fast adopting.
	Nowgong ..	Brahmins, as elsewhere (the members of the priestly or chief caste) are ligh tcomplexioned and strongly made, intelligent, but not laborious. Gonooks (astrologers) are light complexioned and strongly made, intelligent, but not laborious. The Sudras are of two castes in this district—(1) Kaists, descendants of the slaves who originally came to Bengal with the five Brahmins in the reign of King Adisur. There are very few in this district, and they are generally mohunts or priests. (2) Kolitas. The pundits disagree as to the exact position of this caste; some say that it is nearly the same as the Kaists, but somewhat inferior to it, as the Kolitas do not observe certain religious formalities required of the Kaists; others affirm that it is altogether a distinct caste, and next in dignity to the Brahmins, as springing from the family of Chutrees who had concealed their caste when the warrior Purseo Ram determined to extirpate the members of this caste, they thus became known in subsequent ages under the name of Kolita, from "*Kool*" caste, and "*Lupta*" hidden or concealed. The Aintiaj castes are divided into three classes—(1) Aintiaj (inferior); (2) Odhom Aintiaj (more inferior); and Praiti Aintiaj (most inferior). Aintaj or inferior—(1) Keats; the meaning of the word is obscure, the caste is inferior; they are not however fishermen as in Bengal. (2) Potiahs (mat-makers); (3) Kamars (blacksmiths). The majority of the native officials belong to the above five castes. They are generally tall, well-built men, and are intelligent and energetic. (4) Dhobies (washermen). (5) Napits (barbers). (6) Tantees (weavers). (7) Chamars (coblers). The above castes are quiet, well-behaved people. (8) Kumars (potters and dealers in earthen-wares) strong, active, and industrious people. *Odhom Aintiaj (more inferior)* (1) Kooch (from Cacharees. When the Cacharees give up their rude habits and customs, and embraced Hindooism), they do not become pure Kooches until the end of seven generations, reckoning from the one that first embraced Hindooism. (2) Soorees. This class of people used in former days to manufacture spirituous liquors, but they have now left off doing so, and even think it a degradation to drink liquor; the caste is nevertheless considered inferior. The above two castes are tall and well made, but have very little energy. (3) Cacharees, and (4) Kalaungs. These are rude hill tribes, but now domesticated in the plains. They are short and strongly built, vindictive, quarrelsome, and turbulent. (3) Mikers. This hill tribe is short in stature, and very strongly built, quiet, well-behaved, honest, and industrious. *Praiti Aintaj (most inferior)* (1) Miris are a hill tribe. Generally opium-eaters, short in stature, and very strongly built; quiet, well-behaved, honest, and industrious. (2) Chooteas.—An inferior caste without any distinguishing peculiarity. (3) Borias.—An inferior caste descended from a Brahmin father and mother; the mother having had a former husband. The above two classes are short in stature, but well made, lazy, and ignorant. (4) Ahoms.—The aborigines of Assam. An inferior caste, although the Rajahs of Assam belonged to this caste; they are short with dark complexion, lazy, apathetic, very ignorant, but tolerably honest. Moha Molechas are considered the most unclean caste of all sects. An inferior caste descended from a Brahmin woman and man of inferior caste. ~~Short in stature, but well made, lazy, and ignorant.~~ Joogee or Kotone.—Formerly silk manufacturers only, but they no longer confine themselves to any peculiar occupation. Keera or Choral.—Principally fishmongers and porters, an inferior caste. Short and slightly made, dishonest, and lazy. Domes. Fishermen.—The upper classes will not touch these people, and think it necessary to bathe if they come in contact with them.

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Assam,— (*Continued.*)	Nowgong.— (*continued.*)	Harrees—In former days these people were sweepers or mehters, but they are now principally goldsmiths. The above castes are short, stout, and active, very quarrelsome and turbulent, but intelligent and more industrious than most of the other castes. Borachees.—There are two classes of Borahees—(1) Chang Borcha, and (2) Patee Borahee, descended from Ahoms. Short, with dark complexion, lazy, apathetic, very ignorant, but tolerably honest. *Mussulmans.* (1) Syud or Meer—The superior caste among Mahomedans (2) Sheik—This class stands second in rank (3) Beg or Mirza—A class of Mogul extraction (4) Khans—Pathans The above Mahomedans are slight, active, much like the Punjabees in appearance, quiet, and well behaved.
	Seebsaugor ...	The population is Assamese. The prevailing castes being Brahmins, Gonocks, Kaists, Kolita, Keote, Kooch, Ahoms, Domes, Borias, and Sawdang. There are also some Mussulmans, and in addition to the above, there are a few Cacharees and Miris. Speaking in general terms the Assamese are a weak and effeminate race. The use of opium has tended to degenerate them. They are short in stature, with a flat face and high cheek bones. Morality is very low: lying and dishonesty of all kinds prevail to a great extent. The women are devoid of that delicacy and seclusion which prevails among the natives of Upper India, and are quite uneducated.
Bhaugulpore ..	Bhaugulpore	Brahmin.—The sacerdotal class: the propounders of the ancient Vedas. Rajpoots and Chutrees commonly known also by the appellation of Khetrees.—A race of warriors who generally enlist as soldiers, and fill the posts of guards, sentries, burkundauzes, &c. Bhooer Babhun.—Neither Brahmins nor Sudras, chiefly residents of Behar. They have the sacred thread of the Brahmins, but are not allowed to eat or intermarry with either of the two classes. The members of their caste are mostly cultivators of lands. Agurwallah Buneahs.—A thrifty race of Hindoos, extensively engaged in banking transactions in the country, and preferring that to any other occupation. Kissodiun.—Hindoo caste: dealers of all sorts of articles, spices, grain, retail cloth vendors, &c. Kaists.—The Sudra class of Hindoos, whose sole occupation is service. They are chiefly employed as servants and writers on estates, offices, mercantile houses, &c. Koerees.—A race of Hindoos who live by raising for market vegetables on lands in the environs of towns. Kandoo.—A low menial caste of Hindoos; its members construct mud walls, and work as coolies, &c. Koomars.—Low caste Hindoos; chiefly potters. Lohars.—Low caste Hindoos; blacksmiths and ironmongers Burhye.—Low caste Hindoos: carpenters and dealers in wood. Burrye.—Low caste Hindoos: these plant betel and sell the leaves. Sonar.—Artizan class of Hindoos: goldsmiths, silvermiths, &c. Thutherie Kussaree.—Artizan class of Hindoos: brass-smiths, who make and sell brass utensils Dosadhs.—A very low caste of Hindoos. The village watchmen are generally of this caste. Chamars.—A very low caste of Hindoos: dealers in hides and shoemakers. Domes.—A very low caste of Hindoos: wicker workmen. Gowalah.—Low caste: milkmen and proprietors of cows and buffalos, who live by selling milk and other dairy produce. Tailke.—Low caste: oilmen of this country. Soondee.—Low caste: rice threshers, and are itinerant vendors of that article. Dhanook.—A race of servants who are often family slaves Kahars.—Low caste: palki-bearers and menial servants in villages. Tantee.—Low caste: weavers. Moochee.—A very low caste: shoe-makers of this country. Gondees.—A very low caste: fishermen. Teors.—A very low caste: boatmen, who are generally fishermen also. Nowahor Hujjam.—A very low caste: barbers; their services are in requisition both for shaving, and at all Hindoo ceremonies.

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Bhaugulpore,-- (*Continued.*)	Bhaugulpore,-- (*continued.*)	Dhobees.—Low caste of Hindoos: washermen of this country. Malee.—Low caste of Hindoos. This bears the name of the occupation of gardener than any distinct caste. The Koeries, &c., generally are malees in this country. Passees.—Low caste of Hindoos. The occupation of this caste is tapping of palm and date trees, and selling the juice called "toddy," fermented or unfermented. Kulwars.—Low caste of Hindoos: distillers of country spirits, who are often employed in small mercantile business. Bys Buneah.—Low caste of Hindoos: shrofs and shop-keepers. Kussar Buneah—Khuttick.—Low caste of Hindoos: petty dealers in grain, &c.: dealers in small country productions, onions, &c., and sellers of fruits, &c. Joimha.—Country weavers, generally disliked by the Hindoos on account of their Mahomedan proclivities. Harrees.—A very low caste of Hindoos, generally employed as scavengers. Gangohtah.—Cultivators of churs, islands, and dearah sites in the river. Kullals and Kulwars.—Liquor distillers and general dealers. Hulwye.—Confectioners. Sonthal.—Hill people. Generally cultivators, coolies, &c., reckoned as Hindoos, but without restrictions as regards diet. Pahareea.—Hill men. They resemble the Sonthals, but live by the chase. They live on the hills, while the Sonthals inhabit the valley. Beldars.—Dig parks, ponds, wells, &c., and deal in salt, &c. Kunpur.—Fishermen, boatmen, &c. Bhoyeans Naga.—Hill tribe. Extensively employed as coolies on roads, &c. Kunjur.—Itinerant vendors of strings of beads. Nutt.—A wandering race, who have no fixed habitation: people like Gipsies, juglers. Mooshur.—Laborers generally employed on roads, &c. Mahomedans.—The Mahomedans of this district are here, as elsewhere, divided into Sheas and Soonnees, the latter preponderating, who are again sub-divided into Sheiks, Syuds, Moguls, and Pathans. There are again three subjects, viz. Momeens or weavers; Dhunea or cotton cleaners; and Kawarees, vegetable and fish sellers and boatmen, Generally all employments are open to Mussulmans.
	Monghyr ..	The prevailing classes and castes of the people of this district are—(1) Hindoos; (2) Mahomedans. The former divided into Brahmins, Rajpoots Kaists, Bunneahs, Gowalah, Koeree, Koormee, Dhanook, Tantics, Bunwar, Soonree, Tailee, Khettree, Bhooia, Mooshur, Karahs, Sonthals, Dhangurs, Sonar, Lohar, Kahar, Teur, Tooraha, Gondahee; and the latter into Syuds, Pathans, and Sheiks Physically the Mahomedans are superior to the Hindoos, being a more active race in many respects, but morally they are intriguing and treacherous: the Hindoos, though inferior to the Mahomedans as regards bodily strength, are superior to the people of Bengal; they are superstitious and uncivilized and unlearned, and this disposition is singularly wanting in moral courage.
	Purneah ..	In physique the inhabitants of Purneah are weak and devoid of stamina owing to the malarious climate; they are nevertheless prolific. In character they are indifferent to education, not unusually litigious, well-disposed to constituted authority, and remarkably well-behaved, serious affrays being almost unknown.
Burdwan ..	Bankoorah ..	There are many Sonthals in the district, as also low caste Hindoos, such as Harrees and Bowries.
	Beerbhoom ..	The prevailing classes and castes of the people are Brahmins, Chasa, and Tantie.
	Burdwan ...	The two chief classes of population are Hindoos and Mahomedans. In physique the two classes in this district differ very much; but in their features, manners, and customs there is of course a wide difference, and this dissimilarity is so well known that a detailed mention of them here seems to be unnecessary. The chief castes are Brahmins, Kaists, Boydos, and Khetrees.
	Hooghly ..	There are two grand divisions of race in this district, viz. the Arian and the aboriginal or semi-aboriginal. The latter are represented by the Sontals, Bhooya, and Bhoomig tribes. Their present status and occupation are similar to those of the Bengalees, among whom they live. Jains and Bhuddists there are none, and there is a very small number of Native Christians in the sudder station.

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Burdwan,—(*Continued.*)	Hooghly,—(*Continued.*)	Burdwan. The two chief classes of population are Hindoos and Mahomedans. In physique the two classes in this district differ very much, but in their features, manners, and customs, there is of course a wide difference, and this dissimilarity is so well known that a detailed mention of them is unnecessary. (1) Brahmins (the sacerdotal class) are handsome, of delicate make, the most intelligent of all the classes, proud, affectionate hospitable, litigious. (2) Kaist (writer caste). The above remarks of character domineering as to physical and intellectual points, and extortionate as amlas. (3) Vyoa (physician). The above remarks; crafty, miserly. (4) Gond Bunneah (dealer in spices). Plethoric, sedentary. (5) Sonar Bunneah (dealer in money and spices). Cleanly, frugal parsimonious, dependent; the women are generally good-looking. (6) Surnokar (goldsmith). Slim bodied, noted for dishonesty. (7) Kurmokar (blacksmith). Strongly built, hardy, of dark color. (8) Kansyakar (braziers). The above remarks as to physical make; industrious. (9) Goss (milkmen). Dark complexioned, stout, dull-headed, open speakers. (10) Sadgop (agriculturists). Better looking than the Goss, and more refined in their habits of life. (11) Tantee (weaver). Notorious for stupidity, but improving under British rule. (12) Madak (confectioners). (13) Malakar. (14) Kumar (earthen-pot makers). (15) Chootar (carpenters). Industrious, but poor; noted for extravagance. (16) Jalay (fishermen). Industrious, patient, hardy. (17) Harree (tend swine). Strongly built, black, no morals. (18) Bagdee ditto ditto. (19) Dulia ditto ditto.
	Midnapore	The people of Midnapore are for the most part a mixed race: they are neither Bengalis nor Ooriahs: they are an amalgamation of both. This amalgamation has not been effected by intermarriage; it has rather been effected by the adoption of common manners and habits. The inhabitants of the district are of Bengal and of Orissa. Men from both countries, who by long association with each other, have lost the distinctive points of their own nationality. Bengali emigrants are, as might be expected, but few compared to the number of those from Orissa. The following titles of Ooriah Brahmins are common.—Panda, Mohapatur, Das, Pahari, Khutia, Upadhya, Guchayet, Pati, Sutpadi, Tewary, Misser, Kerr, Patyushi, Nandah, Senapotti, Rutha, Surungee, Pohoraj, Mytee, Porecha. The following titles of Ooriah Shudras are common—Putnaik, Naik, Mytee, Runtra, Rantrool, Bera, Biswal, Pathur, Prodhan, Doloye, Giree, Bishoe, Bhooya, Janah, Mohapattur. Nearly all the common Bengal castes are to be found more or less frequently in Midnapore. Among Brahmins the Modhya Sreni and the Utkul Sreni are very common. The Utkul Sreni Brahmins are of Ooriah origin. The Modhya Sreni Bramins are proper to Midnapore. The origin of the name is quite uncertain. The popular idea seems to be that these Brahmins are the descendants of some who transgressed and drank wine, and that from this fact they receive their name Modhya. Another explanation derives the name of the Sreni from the locality where it is found. The territory of Midnapore, lying as it does between Orissa and Bengal, is said to have been anciently called Modhya Bhumi, the middle land, and in consequence the local Brahmins are said to have been classed as a middle, or Modhya Sreni. Rarhi Brahmins are not uncommon in Midnapore. But they are not indigenous; their homes are in other districts; in Bengal. Other classes of Brahmins will not be met with as natives. Koolin-Kaists, whether Dukhineri or Utterari, are not very common as natives. Although the population of Midnapore, whether rich or poor, is thus distinctly plebean, it cannot be denied but that the wealthly classes are assimilated in most respects to those of the same station of life in other parts of Bengal.

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Burdwan,—(*Continued.*)	Midnapore,—(*Continued.*)	Sonthals and Koles, who are commonly called aborigines, and who are not Hindoos in their religion, inhabit the western and south-western parts of Midnapore. They are in population probably less than one-thirty-fifth of the whole district. Mussulmans do not appear to comprise more than one-seventh or one-eight of the population. They are in manners and customs to a certain extent assimilated to the Hindoos, probably more so than they are generally in Bengal. Bramhoism has made encouraging progress in Midnapore: the Bramhos have a somaj house; most of the educated natives and one or two of the zemindars have embraced the new religion. Except in few conspicuous instances, the landholders reside upon their own estates. On the whole they are without energy and ability, and are not given to violence. It is thought that they do not contrast unfavorably with their bretliren in other districts. The ryots cannot now be considered prosperous; they have suffered much lately from cyclones, famine, and inundations. With regard to their physical and moral characteristics, the people may be described broadly as timid, indolent, stupid, hospitable.
Chittagong ..	Noakhally ..	The prevailing classes here are Hindoos and Mahomedans; chiefly the latter. After these come a few Mughs, Portuguese, Tipperahs, and Badias. Of the Hindoo castes, there are found here Brahmins, Boidyas, Kaists, Sudras (various), and Boishnubs. In this district the Hindoos are certainly better behaved than the Mahomedans. There are few of them in jail compared with the Mahomedans. All the Mahomedans here are Soonnies: there are no Sheas. The Ferazee sect is very numerous; they are very litigious, and constantly in the courts as litigants or witnesses. There is a class called Kooatiahs in the island of Sundeep; they are said to be boarers by trade, and are probably cross-breeds. There is a tradition that the higher castes of Hindoos there are of doubtful descent. The Portuguese are mostly agriculturists. They and the Mughs supply nearly all the manufacturers of spirits. The Badias are a wandering race, having no fixed habitations, and living in boats. They are jugglers by trade.
	Chittagong ..	The prevailing class is the Mahomedan. As a rule these people are of middle size, but slightly made, and by no means powerful. Their chief occupation is as agriculturists, and in this capacity numbers flock every season to Arracan to assist the Mughs in planting and reaping their crops. Many stop in the south for years to take advantage of the very favorable land-tenure settlements offered beyond the Naaf, others to gain a livelihood as hardworking laborers at Akyab, Rangoon, and other parts. Nor must the important part which Chittagong men play as lascars, be omitted, though it is so well known as hardly to require to be noted. Of the moral characteristics of the followers of the Prophet, it is difficult to speak accurately. On the whole, if properly treated, they recognize the obligation to act fairly in return. But they are revengeful in the extreme, and very quick-tempered. Their proneness to litigation has been often the subject of comment; but it has this unfortunate characteristic, that lengthened law suits often end in arson. The unsuccessful suitor resorts to the "law of the lighted wish of straw" as a last remedy for his imaginary or real wrongs. The Hindoos, though numerically inferior, absorb much the larger portion of the ministerial appointments under Government. They are also to be found in various occupations throughout the district, as Barnick (Banya), Dhobie Haree, Mehter, and so on. The chief castes are the Brahmin, Boidya, and Kaists, and of the two latter are generally the clerks and writers. The Mughs are chiefly numerous in the south of the district. The prevailing caste, or perhaps tribe, is the Barmas. It supplies nearly three-fourths of the ordinary police force of the district, as well as the numerous Mugh cooks scattered over all Bengal.
	Tipperah ..	The prevailing classes of the people of the district are chiefly Hindoos and Mahomedans. The Mahomedans have no caste in the strict sense of the word. Their grades of social rank are indicated by the following words—Syed, Sheik, Meer, Khundkar, and Khuleefa. The Hindoos are divided into several castes— Brahmins sub-divided into Rarhee, Boidick, Barandro, and Apokristo.

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Chittagong,— (*Continued.*)	Tipperah,— (*Continued*)	There are only three higher Hindoo castes other than the priests described above. They are noted below in order of their precedence :— (1) Kaists. (2) Boidyas (physicians). (3) Khetries or (soldier caste). The middle Hindoo castes are noted below in order of precedence :— (1) Bhat (heralds ; genealogists). (2) Gondobonicks (druggists and spice sellers). (3) Kunsaree (workmen in brass and copper). (4) Tailee (sellers as distinguished from manufacturers of oil). (5) Tantee (weavers). (6) Gope (cowherds). (7) Napit (barbers). (8) Koomars (potters). The lower Hindoo castes in order of precedence are :— (1) Koiburto (cultivators and fishermen). (2) Haliadar (ploughmen). (3) Shaw (general vendor ; originally manufacturers of spirits). (4) Sooburnobunick (jewellers). (5) Patnee (boatmen). (6) Dhobies (washermen). The lowest castes are :— Chandals.. .. } These castes are fishermen boatmen, and ploughmen, and also hold land. Jolahas .. .. } Malos .. .. } Kopalees.. .. } Tiyors .. .. } Garowals .. } Koobee (petty shopkeepers). Bhoimallee (sweepers). Chamar (tanners). Kooloos (manufacturers of oil). Nut (musicians). Chootar (carpenters). Achajees (astrologers). Joogee (weavers). Besides these there are Tipperahs, inhabitants of the Tipperah hill ranges. There are very few of this class in British territories. *The moral and physical characteristics of the people.* The inhabitants of the district of Tipperah are of a somewhat stronger and brisker build than those of the Southern and Western Bengal. As regards their litigiousness and licentiousness, the last-named characteristic may be partly attributed to the great preponderance of the Mussulman population, among the lower classes of whom female unchastity is very prevalent. Their indolence may be ascribed to the great fertility of the soil and the abundance of land, and consequent low rates of rent, which enable the cultivators to obtain an easy living with little expenditure of labor. Their litigiousness may be ascribed partly to the same cause as their indolence, and partly to that independence of spirit which characterizes Mussulman population as contrasted with Hindoo. There being few wealthy zemindars or other proprietors who take any interest in the improvement of the people, they are in general ignorant and averse to innovation. To sum up, their vices are such as are generally characteristic of the uneducated classes of most countries, plus the deceit and litigiousness common to the Bengali race, but are not attributable to any peculiar perversity of nature. No doubt they are as amenable to civilizing influences as any of the other inhabitants of Bengal.

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh	The main body of the population of this district consists of Ghatwals, Bhogtas, Bhoongas, Koormees, Koeries, Jolahs, and Sonthals, intermixed with Brahmins. The Jolahs profess the Mahomedan religion, but in practice they are as much Hindoos as the other castes. All castes are equally ignorant and illiterate, with morals on a par with their knowledge; even the generally truth-speaking Sonthals having fallen to a level with the Aryans around them.
	Lohardugga	The prevailing classes are the Moondas and Ooraons, an account of whom has been written by Colonel Dalton, C.S.I., and published in No. CXXXVI of the Asiatic Society. The Ooraon is of short stature, but well proportioned and active, with wide mouths, thick lips, wide nostrils, rather woolly hair, dark skin, no elevation of nose, and low, though not in general very receding forehead. The Moondas, on the other hand, are of average stature, and in color vary from brown to tawny-yellow. Many have features of sufficiently good cast to entitle them to rank as Aryans; high noses, large but well formed mouths, beautiful teeth, and the facial angle as good as the Hindoo races. They all bear the generic name of Kole, which is a term of abuse applied by the Brahminical races to the aborigines of the country when they opposed their early settlement, and it has adhered to them ever since. They are a mild, contented, and good-tempered race, passionately fond of dancing, and great lovers of sports.
	Maunbhoom	The prevailing races in Maunbhoom are the aborigines of the Kolarain type and the people of Aryan origin. There are various mixed classes also. Among the Kolarains, the Bhoomajees and the Sonthals are prominent. The former (known also as the Moondahs) live chiefly on the west and south-western part of the district; the latter occupy the south-eastern and eastern part of Maunbhoom. Physically these two tribes do not differ from each other. Among both may be noticed men rather below the middle stature, with dark complexion, somewhat angular contour of face, small and sunken eyes, small and deepened nose, high cheek bones, low and receding forehead, full lips, and scanty hair. Both the tribes have the same (non-Hindoo, religion, worshiping the same fitiches, and morally both may be said to be simple, honest, and truthful. There is, however, reason to believe that they are now fast deteriorating. The Sonthals use a dialect not at all intelligible to a Bengali. The Bhoomajee dialect, though allied to the Sonthals, appears to be one of the elements of the modern Bengali language. The Aryan Hindoo tribes or castes have settled mostly in northern and north-eastern part of Maunbhoom; they are more ignorant than their eastern or western neighbours, but less prejudiced. A census was taken by the demarcation establishment between 1861-62 and 1865-66, and the population was found to be 694,484; but the number has been reduced at least 7 per cent. by deaths and emigration in 1866-67, the years of famine. Among the more recent settlers may be mentioned the two interesting classes of Saraks (Sarawak Jains) and Koormees. There are innumerable mixed castes.
	Singbhoom	The different castes in the district are enumerated according to their occupations. I. *Agriculturists.*—Rajpoot, Kaisto, Brahmins, Gowallas, Kurmis, Bhoyal, Dhoroah, Koles, Bhoomeejees and Sonthals. II. *Non-agriculturists.*—Camar or Blacksmith, Coomar or Potter, Tathe or weaver, Sooree or spirits distillers, Mahabee or Dome, Ghassee or Harees, Moodees or Buneahs, Hazam or barbers, Taillie or oilman, Dhoba or washerman, Bostums or beggars, Mistree or carpenter, and Mussulman or servants. The non-Aryan races as Koles, Sonthals, and Bhoomeejees, in addition to agriculture, employ themselves in tussur culture and collecting jungle products. Their habits, which at one time were not pleasing to contemplate, are daily improving; they clothe themselves much more than they did, attend more to their personal cleanliness, and their domestic occupations are more refined. It is a popular fallacy to describe these races as innate sluggards.

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Cooch Behar..	Darjeeling ..	In the hills the population consists of Nepalese, Bhooteahs, and Lepchas, with a few men from the plains, Hindoos and Mussulmans and some 300 Europeans and other Christians, exclusive of soldiers. The Nepalese are excellent cultivators, and should the Bhooteas and Lepchas not learn the use of the plough, they will doubtless in time elbow the other races out of the cultivable portions of the district. They are of a quick temper and great gamblers. The Bhooteahs are a stubborn race, good carriers of burden, with a natural talent for engineering, as displayed in the making of roads and revetments. The Lepchas are a softer, lazier, but more good tempered race than the Bhooteahs. If not helped, they are destined to be turned out of the district by their more active rivals. In the plains the population consists for the most part of Rajbungsees Mussulmans, Mechis, a few Nepalese, Hindoos of the plains, and some half-dozen Europeans. The two first are a finer race than the Bengali ryots, for the reason probably that the latter have been ground down by excessive demand. They are moreover physically a stronger race. The Mechis live for the most part under the hills. They are of a wandering disposition, and so long as any jungle remains within the limits of their haunts, they are not likely to prove good ryots.
	Gowalparrah	The prevailing classes and castes are Brahmin, Kaists, Rajbungsee, Haree, Nudial, Dome, Jugie, Mussulman, Meteh, Kacharee, Garrow, Kalha, and Kolatah. The physical appearance of the inhabitants is Mongolian and Hindu intermixed, lighter complexion, and more robust in form than the natives of the neighbouring provinces of Lower Bengal. Their moral character is simple and credulous, with honesty at a medium standard.
	Julpigoree ..	The prevailing castes are Rajbungsees, Meches, and Mahomedans; they are generally diminutive in stature and mostly uneducated; they are of a low moral nature, given to lying and fraud, but not to acts of violence.
Dacca ..	Backergunge	The population of the district of Backergunge consists chiefly of Mussulmans, Hindoos and Mughs. The Mussulmans predominate and are the worst type of their creed, steeped in ignorance and prejudices, very litigious, grossly immoral, and most easily excited. There is scarcely a district in Bengal where life is held so cheap, murders being committed on the least provocation. The Ferazees, the puritans of Mahomedanism, abound in great numbers, especially in the south of the district. They are as a rule very troublesome and litigious. A Ferazee may be distinguished from any other Mussulman by two characteristics—one external and the other moral. He dresses differently from other Mussulmans and wraps his *dhootie* or *chudder* round his body without crossing it between his legs, from his aversion to anything approaching to an European costume. His love of litigation, and his uncompromising love of falsehood, also distinguish him. The hardest swearers in the local courts are Ferazees. The Hindoos form a small minority of the population as compared with the Mussulmans, and out of this number a great part comes from the neighbouring districts, especially Dacca. Besides the Mussulmans and Hindoos, there is a small colony of Mughs in the Soonderbun tracts in the south of the district. They are a most interesting race, and deserve every encouragement. They are very straightforward, truthful, and peaceable, and have won for themselves the respect of the Bengalis, who always address them as Chowdries. Besides these there is a Portuguese colony settled at Seebpur, about six miles from Backergunge, the former headquarters of the district. Seebpur is a Christian colony founded by Portuguese settlers, who have now become absorbed in the neighbouring population.
	Cachar ..	The Bengalis, whether Hindoos or Mussulmans, differ very little from people of the same class in Sylhet, from which district the greater number of them have immigrated within the last hundred years. The Hindoos for the most part belong to the castes commonly found among the agricultural populations of East Bengal. There are a few Brahmins, the purity of whose caste is generally doubtful, and some families of Dutto and Debs, &c.; but the majority of the Hindoos are Putnies, Naths, Chungs, or Mallees. The people of these castes differ considerably in appearance from those of the higher castes. They are for the most part darker in complexion, taller and of a sturdier make; they have high cheek

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Dacca,— *(Continued.)*	Cachar,— *(Continued.)*	bones, broad, flat faces, and small eyes. It has been supposed that they are of Mongolian Tartar cast of features, and possibly they may be descended from races that inhabited India before Aryan conquests. The principal occupation of all the inhabitants of Cachar, with the exception of the court amlah, the clerks and mohurrirs of tea gardens, and a few petty traders, is agriculture. But in addition to the cultivation of their fields, people of the Putnie caste employ themselves in fishing, while a small quantity of coarse cloth is manufactured for sale by the Nutts or Jugies. The Mussulman-Bengalis of Cachar are for the most part the descendants of settlers from Sylhet, and they resemble very closely the Mussulman inhabitants of that district. Their principal occupation is husbandry; but they are also employed in the extensive timber trade of the district. Both Hindoos and Mussulmans are excessively litigious, and are always ready to resent any encroachment on their rights. They are very much attached to their land, and the greater number of criminal cases brought in the district arise out of disputes about proprietory rights Serious crimes against persons or property are comparatively rare, and there are no professional criminals among the Bengalis of Cachar. After the Bengalis the Munipoories are the most numerous and important race inhabiting Cachar. They are both Hindoos and Mussulmans, and have either themselves immigrated from the neighbouring state of Munipore, or are the descendants of settlers who have come to Cachar within the last fifty years. They claim one of the heroes of the Mahabharut as the founder of their race; but it is clear that they are not of Aryan descent. Their origin is ascribed by tradition to the union of two powerful tribes—one Naga and the other Kookie—which had for a long time contended for the possession of the fertile valley of Munipore. Although their features are of a Chinese type, both men and women are frequently very good looking when young. They are tall and well made, of a fair complexion, and their faces have generally a mild and intelligent expression. Their character, however, belies the pleasant look of their faces, for they are false, cunning, and treacherous, at least in their dealings with people who are not of their own race. On the other hand, they seem to behave with great honesty to one another, and the fidelity to their leaders is very remarkable. The Cacharees were at one time rulers of the entire district, and the family of the old Rajahs belonged to this tribe. They have however been gradually driven northward, and are now chiefly found in Assam and the hilly regions of North Cachar. Like the Munipoories, the Cacharees claim to be of pure Hindoo blood; but there can be little doubt that their origin is the same as that of the other hill tribes inhabiting this frontier. Their features are of the Mongolian type, but they are not so good looking as the Munipoories. Their skin is darker, and they are not so well made. Many Cacharees, especially among those dwelling in the plains, can scarcely be distinguished from Hindoos of the the low castes. I have more than once seen the officers of my court mistake a Cacharee witness for a Putnie or a Chung. There is a very marked distinction between the families of this tribe who dwell in the plains, and the Purhothias, or Hill Cacharees. The former, who were more under the influence of the Rajahs than the hill people, adopted with greater readiness, and followed more steadily the Hindoo teachings and practices that found favor at court, and they now live very much in the same manner as the Hindoo families around them. The greater number of them either possess by right or have assumed the title of Burman, which seems in early times to have been confined to the hereditary official aristocracy of the tribe. It is now however so common that it is adopted generally to all Cacharee dwellers of the plains to distinguish them from the Purhothias. The Kookies are sub-divided into numerous clans, differing from each other in dialect, religion, customs, and forms of Government. The principal clans in the district are the Rangkhal, Be-lie-thadar (who are again sub-divided into numerous minor clans) Thlongam, Chungsels, and Waipbais. Some of these clans came into this district more than seventy years ago. The latest immigration was in 1849-50. Besides these, are the Lushais to the south. The Kookies do not differ much from one another in physical appearance. They are of low stature, but very muscular, with short legs

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Dacca.—*(Continued.)*	Cachar—*(Continued.)*	and comparatively long arms. Their faces are nearly as broad as they are long with high cheek bones, small almond-shaped eyes, and wide flat noses. The Kookies are a sturdy and active race, industrious in their habits, and though brave of a peaceable disposition. Major Stewart, late Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, who wrote a valuable work on the hill tribes, was of opinion that the Nagas are descended from the earliest inhabitants of the district. His principal reason for this conjecture was the attachment shown by Nagas for the sites on which their villages stand, which offers a marked contrast to the migratory habits of most other tribes. Major Stewart also thought that the features of people belonging to the Naga tribes showed less distinct marks of Mongolian origin than those of any of the race which inhabit the hills of Cachar. I do not feel competent to express an opinion on this point; but I think it is certain that in many respects the Nagas are the rudest of all the tribes on the frontier. The name Naga is not recognized by themselves, but seems to have been applied to them by the Bengalis of the plains, being it is generally supposed a corruption of the word "Nunga," naked. The word, however, has been derived by some from "Naga," snake, and said to allude to the treacherous character of the people, or to some traces of snake-worship that may have been observed amongst them. The name assumed by the Nagas themselves, and by which they are known amongst the surrounding hill tribes, is Kwaphee. The Nagas in North Cachar are called among those in the East Sungha by themselves, and Kowpooes by the Munipoories. The Nagas are frequently possessed of great strength, but they are much more slender in body than the Kookies and the people of the other hill tribes. They are more symmetrical in make, and their appearance is suggestive of greater activity. I believe, however, that of the two tribes, the Kookies especially when young, are the more agile. In feature the Nagas resemble the Cacharees, and in a less degree the low caste Hindoos of Sylhet and Cachar. A more detailed account of the races inhabiting the district will be found in an account of Cachar published in a work called the "Principal Heads of the History and Statistics of the Dacca Division."
	Dacca	The population of the district consist of Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Christians, in the following proportions—Hindoos 455,182; Mahomedans 449,223; Christians 210. Hindoos.—These are most numerous in the southern division of the district. It is said that Adisur finding the original Brahmins of the country engaged in low caste occupations, and incapable of performing certain religious ceremonies, banished them from Bickrampore, and invited to his kingdom five learned Brahmins from Kanouje, a city in the North-Western Provinces. These persons, whose names were Sandrylo, Kasyop, Batschop, Borodwaj, and Samboono are said to have come down with their families amounting to fifty-nine persons in number. Villages and land were assigned for their maintenance, and their decendants were subsequently divided into classes distinguished by the names of their several districts. Bullal Sein, whose dynasty succeeded that of Adisur according to the popular tradition, was the person who made this classification, and also remodelled the different inferior castes as they are constituted at present. The Brahmins were divided by him into Rarhi, Barondra, and Boydick. The first of these classes was further sub-divided by him into the ranks of Kulins and Sotriyas, and the second or Barondra, into those of Kulin and Kanp. The Rarhi Kulins constituted the aristocracy of this part of the country, and originally consisted of twenty-two families of the Kanouje Brahmins; further separated into the two grades of Kulins and Gaun Kulins, while the Sotriyas, comprising thirty-seven families, were divided into four classes, called Sydha, Sidhu, Susidhu, and Dorbi. A Rarhi Kulin may, without loss of caste, marry four wives, one of which must be the daughter of a Sotriya; while the others may be selected from among the daughters of Kulins of his own rank. If he marries more than this number, he becomes a "Sukrito Bhanga," or broken caste Kulin, and may without further loss of caste marry an unlimited number of the daughters of other Kulins similarly situated, or of their descendants. The offspring of these "Sukrito Bhanga Kulins," from intermarrying with each other and the superior castes, have become very numerous since the days of Bullal Sein, and now constitute a third class, called

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Dacca.—*(Continued.)*	Dacca,—*(Continued.)*	Bonsaj. A Kulin marrying the daughter of a Bonsaj Brahmin receives a sum of money according to the number of wives that he may have at the time of marriage. If, for instance, he gets Rs. 1,500 with his first wife he may receive only Rs. 1,400 with the second, and so on, till the sum decreases to Rs. 30 or Rs. 40. He considers that he confers a high honor on the Bonsaj by marrying his daughter, and accordingly leaves the wife and children to be maintained by his father-in-law. He is, however, bound to provide dowers for his female offspring. The male issue alone are raised to the father's ranks, and the daughters therefore require some pecuniary advantages to render them eligible parties in the eyes of the Sotriya and Bonsaj youth. Few of the Kulins, however, possess the means of endowing their daughters, and the consequence is, that by far the larger proportion of the female offspring of Kulins by Bonsaj wives remain unmarried. Most of the Kulins in this district are of the Sukrito Bhanga caste, and a few of them have as many as fifty wives. The great expense attending marriages, however, owing to the number of ghuttucks or registers in the district, acts as some check upon polygamy. These ghuttucks keep a register of pedigrees *(mulugrauth)* of the Kulin's families from the time of Bullal Sein, and are all entitled to a fee on the occasion of a Kulin's marriage. most of them are Bonsaj Brahmins, and have no other occupation than that of registering marriages. Boydick Brahmins.—The Boydick Brahmins were originally priests or readers of the Vedas to the five tribes of Kanouje Brahmins, with whom they came into the district. They are pretty numerous in Bickrampore, and are chiefly pundits and astronomers. Barondra Brahmins.—The Barondra Brahmins in this district are few in number. Bhaidés.—The Bhaide caste ranks next to the Brahmins. The members of this caste disclaim all connexion with the Sudras, from whom it is said to have sprung. Raja Bullal Sein belonged to it himself, and is supposed to have raised it to its present position when engaged in re-modelling the other grades of Hindoo society. The investiture of the *poita* or sacred cord was purchased for this caste about 100 years ago, by Raja Rajbullub of Rajnuggur, Deputy Naib and Dowan of the Dacca provinces. The Bhaidos are a wealthy class, and are mostly talookdars, dewans, and physicians. Kaists or Kayets.—The Kaists or Kayets are generally considered to belong to the Sudras, though they claim for themselves a higher rank. They are divided into classes, and like the Rarhis employ ghuttucks to register their marriages. Most of them are employed as attornies, pleaders, writers, accountants, and treasurers by zemindars, or in the Government courts of the district. The Bhatturas or lower class engage as house servants in native families, and many are employed as retailers of confectionery, ghee, salt, &c., in the town. Sudras.—The Sudras comprise the nine pure castes or Nayasakh of Bullal Sein. Of these the Tantees or weavers formed at one time the most numerous class in the district. This branch of industry has, however, considerably declined of late years. Shankaries.—The Shankaries or shell-cutters, are an industrious and hardworking community. They all reside in one bazaar, which derives its name from them (Shankarie Bazaar) where they have been settled since the foundation of the city. They are said to be very penurious, but undoubtedly wealthy. The houses in their bazaar are nearly all well built pucka edifices with a very narrow frontage, but runing back a long distance from the street. Most of them are of a comparatively fair complexion, and in some families there are a few white. Kamars and Sonars.—The Kamars are blacksmiths: the Sonars, workers in gold and silver. The art of alloying metals in this country is said to have been first practiced in Bickrampore in the time of Bullal Sein. The Kunsaris or braziers and coppersmiths of Dacca are very neat workmen, and excell in making small boxes and hookah stands. Koomar.—The Koomars or potters carry on their business in the suburbs, where they make toys and earthen articles, which are shaped by the hand. Utensils and vessels wrought by the wheel are made by up-country people, called Khottah Koomars. Idols are made by natives of Krishnagur, who generally earn three times as much as the other potters. Sudgop Gowalas are numerous in the town. They purchase milk from the country people, and also keep cows in the villages. Aheerah Gowalas form a distinct caste; but there are few of them in this part of the country. Those that reside in the town keep the

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics
Dacca.—*(Continued.)*	Dacca,—*(Continued.)*	Deswali breed of cattle, and sell ghee. A few of them visit the eastern districts in the capacity of cattle doctors, and their services are in great request among the ryots for sprains, rheumatism, and abcesses in their cattle. Malakars.—The caste of Malakars comprises gardeners, makers of artificial flowers, garlands, &c. and pyrotechnists. Napits.—Most of the Napit caste come from Tipperah, and practise as barbers and surgeons. Bames.—The greater number of the Bames, the last of the nine pure castes, encroach on the province of the Tumbolees, being retailers as well as producers of pân or betel leaf. Impure casts.—The several impure castes comprise a great number of classes engaged in various trades and occupation, and constitute the great body of the Hindoo population of the district. Gunukas. The Gunukas or Acharjees are degraded Brahmins, employed in making and decorating idols. They copy the almanacs prepared by the Bickrampore pundits, and are also astrologers and fortune-tellers. Agrudani Brahmins.—The Agrudani Brahmins from accepting the first gifts offered at a Shradh, are considered still more degraded than the preceding class. The few residing in the district subsist by attending funeral ceremonies, where they partake of the boiled rice consecrated to the corpse, and are then presented with gifts of grain, oilseeds, clothes, a small piece of gold or silver, &c. Suburnobaniks.—The caste of Suburnobaniks comprises most of the poddars (money-dealers) in the city, and dealers in English goods, cloth, precious stones, &c. Shahas.—Members of the Sao or Shaha caste are mostly dealers in grain, sugar, betel-nut, salt, and country produce; generally some of them are wealthy, and have large zemindaries in the neighbourhood. They are found in most of the large marts of the district, and are specially numerous at Naraingunge. Kopalees.—The Kopalees weave sack-cloth, and make rope, twine, and bags, and are also employed as bullock drivers. Patials.—The Patials make the fine *sitalpati* mats used by natives for sleeping on. Patnis.—The Patnis are ferrymen; they also make baskets and buy and sell fish in the country. Koiburtos.—The Koiburtos are divided into the two classes of Chass Koiburtos or ploughmen, and Julwa Koiburtos or fishermen. Tumbolees.—The Tumbolees here sell pân or betel-leaf, and also follow the business of Tepalis, who deal in oil, grain, salt, &c., in the city. Gandbaniks.—Gandbaniks, or retailers of spices and drugs, are principally settled in the town. Dhobees.—Dhobees or washermen reside in the city, and were a thriving community at the time the Company were engaged in trade here. Chootars.—Chootars or carpenters are numerous, and are principally engaged in felling trees, sawing timber, building boats, and making ploughs. Domes.—Domes or burners of the dead are only met with in the city. They also keep pigs, make baskets, and are employed to kill dogs. Chamars.—The Chamars or leather-dressers, and Bhoomalis, or sweepers, are closely connected with this caste. The former prepare hides, make shoes, harness, drums, and cat-gut strings for the bows used in cleaning cotton, and are also employed as musicians in marriage processions. The latter are mostly the scavengers of the town. Chundals.—The Chundals (a very low caste of Hindoos) are numerous in the district, especially the northern division, and many of the grass-cutters, gardeners, boatmen, palki and dooley-bearers in the city and district belong to this caste. Jugis.—The Jugis constitute another numerous class. Like all the inferior castes, they have priests of their own to celebrate marriages and *poojahs*; but contrary to the practice of all worshippers of Brahma, instead of burning, they bury their dead. The grave is made circular, and the corpse interred in a sitting posture; along with it are deposited a small jar of water, *hooka*, and a *chatah*. The Jugis are all weavers, and make the coarse country cloths. Both men and women work at the loom. Garwaras.—The Garwaras are a class peculiar to the district. They live by spearing otters, turtles, porpoises, and alligators; the first for the sake of their skins, and the last three for the oil which they extract by boiling, and burn or sell for medicinal purposes. They also, I am told, eat the flesh of the porpoise. The weapon used is

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Dacca,— *(Continued.)*	Dacca,— *(Continued.)*	a spear or harpoon called *tetta* or *tatta*, in the use of which they are said to be very expert. Badyas.—The Badyas, another impure caste, are numerous in this part of the country. A considerable proportion of them profess to be followers of the Prophet, but it is difficult to determine whether they are Hindoos or Mussulmans. Apparently they have a convenient habit of adapting their religious convictions to the prevalent persuasion of the country they happen to be living in. They live on the water, and move about from place to place in parties of some eight or ten boats. Any boat parting company or anchoring at night at a distance from the fleet has to pay a fine before it is re-admitted. The Badyas are excellent divers, and in the cold season fish for fresh-water muscle, in the shells of which they occasionally find small pearls. Of these they make ornaments for the nose and ears, and sell the shells, which are applied by the natives to a variety of domestic purposes. They sell necklaces of tiger's claws, beads, and other trinkets, medicines and spices, and also manufacture the *hanrus* or bamboo combs used by the weavers to separate the threads of their webs. They practise cupping, using the sharp teeth of the *Bankilla* fish to puncture the skin, and the tip of a cow's horn, with which they draw off the blood by suction. The Badyas are expert hunters and fowlers, and snare and kill birds for the sake of their feathers. They amuse the public with tricks of jugglery, bear and monkey dancing; and when all else fails, generally betake themselves to stealing. Like the Gipsies in other countries, they are partial to poultry, and their boats are generally well supplied with live stock. They eat all kinds of animal food, and are addicted to the use of ganja and spirituous liquors. To this caste belong the Baghmaras, or tiger killers, and Bhindoos, who search for grain in the burrows of rats. Koonch and Rajbunsi tribes.—The forests of the northern division of the district are inhabited by the two aboriginal tribes, the Koonch and Rajbunsi, who are supposed to be the last remnant in this part of the country of the population of the ancient kingdom of Kamroop, which extended down to the Barigunga. They possess the prominent cheek-bones, flat features, and narrow and oblique eyelids of the Mongolian variety of the human species, and are a much stouter and hardier race than the Hindoos or Mussalmans of the neighbouring country. They are probably sprung from the same origin as the Koonch and Rajbunsi tribes in Rungpore and Assam, and are a poor, ignorant race, knowing nothing of their own history, and having no tradition regarding their ancestors. They live in the forests of Bowal, Cossimpore, and Attyah, and throughout the whole tract of jungle as far as Moodapore; and in spite of the unhealthy nature of the region, they are, as a rule, robust and strong. They clear jungle and cultivate rice, oilseeds, and cotton. They also burn charcoal and collect deer's horns, which they sell or barter for spirits at the neighbouring markets. The Koonch dislike paying rent, and sooner than do so they frequently leave their huts on a sudden and migrate elsewhere. The zemindars, however, do not usually exact rent from these tribes, who in lieu thereof render their personal services to the proprietors of the soil. The villages of the Koonch are small and scattered; they eat animal food and drink spirits; from this mode of living they are said to derive great physical courage. They have the character of being faithful and honest, and show some regard for truth They are rejected by the Hindoos from their sect; but the Rajbunsis, who abstain from animal food, and generally follow the manners and customs of the Hindoos, are not considered as being excluded from it. Emigrants.—In addition to the above classes, there are a few colonies of emigrants from other parts of India. The street coolies are natives of the north-western districts of Bengal, and have been settled here for more than a century and a half. There are also familes of Munipoories settled at the village of Lalkootee, north of the old Portuguese settlement of Tezgunge, on the Mymensing road. These men have been located here by Government, and among them are the ex-Raja of Munipore, Debendra Sing, and several members of the royal family. They are under police surveillance, and are not suffered to leave the vicinity of Dacca without permission: they are in a manner State prisoners. The object of Government in detaining them being to prevent disturbances from arising between the rival claimants to the throne, and also to have some hold over the turbulent border tribes of Munipore, who are continually making incursions into British territory.

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Dacca,— *(Continued)*	Dacca,— *(Continued)*	Under the same conditions the Raja of Jynteah, another hill chief, is also living in the city. The Bunwa coolies that are employed in the indigo factories of the district are mostly from Burdwan, Beerbhoom, and hilly tracts about Bhaugulpore; and natives of the North-Western Provinces or up-countrymen are here, as in other districts, extensively employed as policemen, burkundauzes, peons, &c, in the service of Government, and also of the native zemindars and other private individuals. Mahomedans.—It is calculated that the population of the entire district consists of Hindoos and Mahomedans in nearly equal proportions; but in the city the latter predominate. The Mussulmans appear to have settled in this and the other Eastern districts in great numbers from the time they conquered the country, and to have constituted at an early period the principal body of the inhabitants about the mouth of the Megna. They are almost all Sheiks: the Syuds, Moguls and Pathans being few in number. The latter were, however, at one time numerous in the district, and a few of their descendants are still to be met with at the village Pathantali near Dhamra. The lower classes of Mahomedans are divided into communities according to the occupation they follow, and many of these are quite as exclusive as the Hindoo castes in regard to marrying and eating with each other Different Classes.—They comprise—(1) Kussye or butchers, who are again sub-divided into ranks according to the animals they slaughter; (2) Kulu, or manufacturers of til and mustard oil; (3) Jolaha or weavers of coarse country cloths; (4.) Malees, or gardeners and artificial flower makers (corresponding to the Hindoo caste of Malakars); (5) Challenhas, or catchers of mullet; (6) Beldars or Gorkands, grave diggers and carriers of the dead; (7) Doonias, or dog-keepers, sweepers, match-makers, appliers of leeches, &c, (8) Mirishkaria, or fowlers; (9) Dhais, or midwives and wetnurses: (10) Hajams, or barbers; (11) Dhobies, or washermen; (12) Maifarash, or dealers of fish; (13) doolie and palkee bearers; (14) Samporia or snake-catchers and jugglers; (15) Bajigar, or rope dancers and conjurors. There are three Peers or holy men of great sanctity in the vicinity of the town one at Azimpoora, near the Government elephant depôt (Pilkhanah); another at the village of Mugh Bazar, about three miles to the north of the town beyond the race-course, and a third at Ekrampore, in the suburbs to the eastward, near the Dhuly Creek. Fakirs are numerous in the city, and subsist principally on the bounty of the wealthy Mussulman inhabitants, as Mirza Golam Peer, Khaja Abdool Gunny, and others. These idle vagabonds are in great force, more especially during the festivals of Mohurrum and Ramjan. The Mohurrum is celebrated with great pomp at the Hussani Dalan, an extensive building capable of containing a great concourse of people, and supported from funds originally granted by the Nawabs of Dacca, now disbursed through the Collector. During the Ashura, or ten days fast, its interior is decorated with artificial flowers, transparencies, and ostrich eggs; the walls above the effigies of Hussen and Hosson are draped with black cloth; a fountain plays in the centre, and the whole is lighted up at night with a profusion of colored lamps and candles. The funeral dirges and eulogiums are recited by a trained band of singers, who keep up the nocturnal vigils throughout the fast. On the seventh day, the *panjah* or representation of an open hand, mounted on a pole adorned with tinsel and flowers, is paraded through the streets with music, and on the tenth or last day of the fast, the *tupa*, or effigies of the two martyrs, are conveyed with great pomp to a tank in the vicinity of the town, where they are stripped of their ornaments, and thrown into the water Within the last forty years a new Mahomedan sect has sprung up in the part of the country, and spread with extraordinary rapidity in the district of Furreedpore, Backergunge, and Mymensing. Its founder was a native of Furreedpore, named Shariyatullah, who, at the age of 18, made a pilgrimage to Mecca. He re-visited it and took up his abode with the Wahabees, returning to his native country after an interval of twenty years, about the year 1828. On his return he promulgated his doctrines, and made many converts. He was succeeded by his son Doodoo Meeah. The new sect goes by the name of Ferazees, and numbers— *The Ferazees.*—Among its followers are a considerable proportion of the Mahomedan population of the town and district. These Ferazees have the character of being stricter in their morals than other Mussalmans, but are intolerant and bigoted, and their open contempt

Commissionership	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Dacca.—*(Continued.)*	Dacca.—*(Concluded.)*	for thereligious opinions of others has been the cause of frequent affrays and disturbances, which have brought them under the notice of the authorities. Christians.—Christians have been settled in this part of the country for above three centuries and a half. Vertomannus speaks of Christian merchants in the "City of Bengala" in 1503, and it is probable that these belonged to the Syrian Church. The Portuguese did not visit Bengal till 1517, when John deSilveyra arrived with four sails from the Maldives with the intention of establishing a factory at Bengala. Shortly, after this they were allowed to settle at Chittagong and Serrepore on the Megna, and appear to have subsisted chiefly by piracy in the estuaries of this river. They were subsequently employed as gunners, commanders of war-boats, artisans in the artillery and Cowara departments, and military officers by the Governors of the province. The church of Tezgong, near Dacca, is said to have been founded by the St. Augustine Missionaries before 1599, but Dr. Taylor is inclined to attribute its origin to the Christian merchants mentioned by Vertomannus, and thinks that it was only repaired or rebuilt by the Roman Catholic Missionaries. The English appear to have settled here about the year 1660. There are several families of Armenians and Greeks in the city. The former appear to have settled here about the time the Company acquired the dewani. They are mostly engaged in commercial pursuits, and some of them hold zemindaries. Their church was erected in 1781. The Greeks established themselves at a later period; their church was built in 1821. A few of them are still engaged in trade in the city and its vicinity. Physique and general appearance of the natives.—The physique and general appearance of the natives of this district differ in no material respect from those of the rest of the inhabitants of Eastern Bengal. They are, as a rule, of the middle height, and of a slender and weak form of body. They are indolent, lazy, cowardly, and incapable of enduring fatigue. They are very litigious, and truth and honesty are, as in most parts of Lower Bengal, rare virtues. At the same time they are sharp and clever, and possess great manual dexterity and fineness of touch, combined with unwearied perseverance in the pursuit of occupations of a sedentary nature Accordingly they are good spinners, weavers, writers, embroiderers, workers in gold, silver, shells, &c., but are almost worthless as porters, policemen, guards, or soldiers. As a political community they are quiet, peaceable, and inoffensive, and have always been distinguished for their obedience to their rulers.
	Furreedpore	The district is inhabited by only one race of men, though they individually differ in their physical development. The villagers to the north, mostly Mussulmans, as well as those immediately to the south of the station, are in appearance the same as we meet in any other part of Bengal, lean and lank specimens of humanity. To the south, and amongst the vast swamps on the borders of Backergunge, the country is almost entirely peopled by Chundals, or low caste Hindoos, a much more muscular set of men. The characteristics of the two races are likewise very diverse, the Mussulmans being turbulent, quarrelsome, litigious and untruthful; while the Chandals to the south are simple, inoffensive, and with a greater regard for the truth. The prevailing religions are Hindooism and Mahomedanism. The Hindoos are divided into Shaktos and Boistubs, and the Mussulmans into Sheeas and Soonnies. Among the Soonnies the Ferazees are a numerous and powerful body, but they have lost much of their prestige since the death of Doodoo Meah. There is a sect of Ferazees called Ruffadains. Their principles are the same as those of the Wahabees; but this sect is not numerous in this district. A few followers are to be found in Khardia, Teljoory, and Doorgapore.
	Mymensingh..	The Europeans in the district are classified as Indigo planters and Government officials. The East Indians are merchants. The Native Christians are preachers and Government servants. The Hindoos are zemindars, talookdars, Government servants, merchants, and a few of the lower classes, Numosudras, are bearers and agriculturists. The principal Hindoo castes are—Brahmin Soodras; washermen (Dhoobee), fishermen (Mallee), weaver (Tantee); sweeper (Mehter); shoe-maker, (Mochee); (bearers) Chundal, Numosodrus; Koomars, (potters, &c.) Mussulmans.—Soonies and Sheas.

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Dacca.—*(Contd.)*	Mymensing.—*(Continued.)*	The physical and moral character of the people.—The people are timid and litigious. The people of this district are weak, except those residing near the hills.
	Sylhet	The population of the district of Sylhet consists of Mussulmans, Hindoos, Munipoories, Cossyahs, Tipperahs, and other hill men. The first two are more like each other than is usual. The majority of the principal Mahomedans and the lower class, almost without exception, being the descendants of Hindoo ancestors. The features and appearance of the Mussulmans and Hindoos present no special peculiarities, excepting that the very low caste menial among the latter are very dark, and scarcely have the regular Hindoo features. The Munipoories and hill men have decidedly Mongolian features. The former are for the most part fair and of much more slender proportions than the latter, who are very muscular, especially the Cossyahs, who are shorter and more thick set than the tribes to the south. The inhabitants of Sylhet have made much less progress in civilization than the people of Lower Bengal. The lower classes in the interior of the district, and especially the fishermen, are little more than savages. One of the chief characteristics of a Sylhetty is his inordinate love of litigation. There is a large amount of crime, and there are a great many false cases. The criminal class is composed chiefly of Mahomedans of Hindooo descent. The Sylhettie generelly are not distinguished for civility, charity, forethought, or the wish to better themselves.
Orissa	Balasore	The population consists as usual of Hindoo castes. There are, however, no high caste Brahmins, the Mahapatras, Paudas, and others belonging in reality to a very inferior caste. Section of the Brahmanical caste Khundaits, a numerous class calling themselves Kshatriya and Rajpoots, but have no real claim to the title. The ordinary cultivating class belong to the mixed castes so prevalent all over India. The principal caste names are Chasas, Khundaits, Khundal, Golah, Rajoo, and Hulloa Brahmins. There are also menial castes called Pan and Kundra who correspond to the Dome and Chundal of the Upper Provinces. The people are more superstitious than in Bengal or Hindoostan, and maintain the distinctions of caste more rigidly. They are also given more to idol worship than in other places. The Ooriahs are a very slow, unintelligent race, rude and boorish in their manners, and averse to imbibing any new ideas. Physically they are effiminate, but not so much as the Bengalis. There is a small number of respectable Mahomedans in the province, to whom the above remarks do not apply. They are similar to those in Bengal.
	Cuttack	Of all the classes, that of agriculture is the largest, the laboring class being next to it. The former is composed not only of those people of the Chassa caste who live solely by cultivation, but also most of those belonging to artizan and other classes who have adopted agriculture as an auxiliary profession. Similarly, the laboring class is made up as well of such people as live exclusively by labor (these chiefly come from the lower orders), as of men belonging to other and better professions, which however do not prove to them sufficiently paying, and thus compel them to resort to labor as an additional means of livelihood. The people of the Chassa caste are the most numerous of all. The Brahmins are only less numerous than the Chassas, and next to them in respect of numbers are those belonging to the Gour and Mohunt castes. Physically the people are pretty strong, stronger perhaps than those of the corresponding classes and castes in Bengal, a result which is probably due in part to the system of early marriage not being in vogue here to the extent it is in Bengal. As regards their intellectual capacities, they are by no means inferior to their brethren in in Bengal, though the vastly superior advantages of cultivation they have possessed have enabled the higer classes among the latter to excel in attainments not only the Ooriahs, but the people of every other part of India.
	Pooree	Brahmins are either Boidik, and profess to know the Vedas or Shasters, and occupy land and carry on trades. Boidik Brahmins—Misree, Ola, Bhatmissra, Rath, Jund, Tiadi, Das. Sankik Brahmins—Salpasti, Sati, Panda, Senapati, Padhi, Bastiee, Pani, Sahu.

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Orissa.— *(Contd.)*	Pooree.— *(Contd.)*	Khetryas—Raj, Lal Sing, Chand, Kaists, Chalanti, Das, Patnacti, (so called) Bagas, Das, Soha Prush, Sudras=36 classes. Chasa, Buneah, Gurria, Kent, or Khaihastee, Barik, or Bhandari, Gand, Talee, Dhoba, or Sethi, Pead, Chamar, Kamar, Koomar, Chootar, Pathuriee Malee, Bauri, Koloo, Chit, Changsa, Rangam, Tantee, Dare, Kandara, Patra, Tamli, Tulabhura, Khudia, Kansar, Cacharee, Thatari, Gotee Teliathua, Tehatea, Pamkandu Mchentar, Hadi.
		Castes of Hindoos.
		1. Agruhee .. Buneah caste. Shop-keeper; sells any wares. Numerous, rich, and respectable.
		2. Agurwalla .. Originally came from Agra. A mahajun caste. Numerous, thriving, and respectable.
		3. Ateeth ... Fakeer caste. Live by begging. Recruited from all castes save the impure. Not numerous, poor, but respected.
		4 Babhun .. Mixture of Brahmin and Chuttrees, are Girhusts. Generally respectable and thriving, and very numerous.
		5. Baree .. Tareb and leaf platter-makers. Sudra caste. Numerous not respectable.
		6. Beldar .. Sudra caste. Diggers of wells and tanks; earth-work laborers. Generally numerous and poor, and of low standing.
		7. Bhat .. Heralds, minstrels, pedigree-keepers. Not numerous; much respected.
		8. Bhooyan .. Aborigines; lower coolies. Generally numerous, poor, and despised.
		9. Béna .. Aborigines; fishermen and boatsmen, and collectors of jungle produce. Not numerous, poor, and despised.
		10 Brahmins .. Priests, &c. A great many are mere Girhusts. Numerous, rich, and revered.
		11. Burhai .. Carpenters only. Sudras. Numerous, well-to-do, and respectable.
		12. Burnwar .. Same as Agruhee. Not numerous, prosperous, and respectable.
		13. Busphore .... Superior Domes; aborigines. Numerous, thriving fairly, though not respected.
Patna ..	Gya ...	14. Chamar .. Tanners and workers in leather; said to be aborigines. Numerous, poor, and despised.
		15. Dhamee .. Assistants of Gyawals, Egios and Seculau, Brahmin caste. Not numerous, but rich and revered.
		16. Dhanook .. A lower class of Kahar; are inferior house servants generally. Not numerous, poor, and of low standing.
		17. Dharee .. Drummers (Hindoos or Mussulmans) of either religion, though Hindoos originally. Not very numerous, poor, and of low repute.
		18. Dhoikar .. A low Dome. Not numerous, poor, and despised.
		19. Dhobie .. Washermen only. Numerous, prosperous, and fairly respectable.
		20. Dome .. Basket-makers. The Maghai Domes are professional thieves. Numerous, poor, and despised.
		21. Doosadh .. Chowkeedars and watchmen ostensibly. Numerous and poor; but their position prevents their being despised.
		22. Ghosee .. Toddy collectors. A kind of Pasi. Not numerous, poor, and not respectable.
		23. Gurjar .. Vegetable sellers, and growers. Not very numerous, nor affluent, nor respectable.
		24. Gobutwan .. Spurious Rajpoots. Very scarce in the district. Hereditary guards of the hill passes. Poor but respectable.
		25. Gowalla .. Cow-keepers and Girhusts. Very numerous, thriving, and respectable.
		26. Gyawal .. Brahmin priests attached to shrines. Office hereditary. Not numerous, affluent, and revered.
		27. Hulwye .. Sweetmeat makers. Numerous, well-to-do, and fairly respectable.
		28. Hajam .. Barbers and petty physicians. Numerous and comfortably off, but not very respectable.

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
		29. Kahar .. House servants and palki-bearers. Numerous and not poor; a little better than the Hajams.
		30. Kaeth .. Scribes and account-keepers essentially. The most flourishing class in the district perhaps. Numerous, wealthy, and respectable.
		31. Kandoo .. Earthen fire-place maker, roof-makers, parchers of grain. Numerous, fairly well-to-do, and of fairest repute.
		32. Kameanee .. Vegetable growers and sellers. Fairly numerous and thriving, of fairest repute.
		33. Khetree .. High class of Buneahs much below Chuttree. Mahajuns generally. Not numerous, but well off, and respectable.
		34. Khutuch .. Vegetable growers and sellers; are partly Mahomedans, and of fair repute.
		35. Koeree .. Girhusts and market gardeners. Numerous, well off, and respectable.
		36. Kolmar .. Earthen pot-makers. Numerous, fairly thriving, and respectable.
		37. Koormee .. Girhusts, and general servants. Numerous, fairly respectable, and thriving.
		38. Kuhar .. Buneahs, chiefly spirit distillers and retailers. Not very numerous nor respectable, but fairly well-to-do.
		39. Kinjar .. Paper-makers and vegetable-sellers. Fairly numerous, but poor and of doubtful respectability.
		40. Kussownjee or 41. Kussowonee .. Petty buneahs of good Sudra caste. Fairly numerous and respectable, well-to-do generally.
		42. Lohar .. Blacksmiths. Low Sudras. Numerous and well-to-do, and respectable.
		43. Loharee .. Workers in lac. Low Sudras. Fairly numerous, not badly off, though of low standing.
		44. Mahooree .. Superior class of buneahs. Sudras. Numerous, rich, and respectable.
		45. Malee .. Gardeners. Fairly numerous, not well off, and of fair respectability.
		46. Mehters .. Sweepers. Numerous, poor, and somewhat despised.
Patna.—*(Contd.)*	Gya.—*(Contd.)*	47. Marmonee .. Jains, Mahajuns; much the same as Agurwalla. Not very numerous, but affluent and respectable.
		48. Mullah .. Boatmen, fishermen, game hunters. Not numerous nor respectable, and poorly off.
		49. Meechandee .. Buneahs of grain and sweetmeats. Scarce, poor, and of small position.
		50. Noniars .. Beldars, principally saltpetre makers. Fairly numerous, well off, and of fair standing.
		51. Nuggerbhat .. Panygerists and masters of ceremony on state occasions Scarce, well off, and respectable.
		52. Nuts .. Gipsies, thieves, courtizans and procurers. Scarce, poor and despised.
		53. Owswal .. Mahajuns, money-changers. Scarce, well-to-do, and of good repute.
		54. Pasee .. Palm-tappers and toddy retailers. Numerous, poor, and of bad repute.
		55. Pilchwar .. Babhuns. Mixture of Brahmin and Chuttree; Girhusts. Scarce, well off, and respected.
		56. Poorwar .. Grain dealers and beggars. Scarce, poor, and not respected.
		57. Putwa .. Lace-knitters; net-makers. Fairly numerous, well-to-do, and not of low repute.
		58. Rajpoot .. Girhust. Sepoy. Chuttree caste. Numerous, well off, and much respected.
		59. Ronear .. Bunnea and cloth merchant. Fairly numerous and well off, and not of low respectability.
		60. Rajwar .. Aborigines. Low coolies, and shepherds and shikarees. Numerous, very poor, and despised.
		61. Sheik .. Followers of Nanuck. There are many of them as armed retainers in the district, scarce. Are comfortably off, and respected.
		62. Sonar .. Goldsmith. Numerous and well-to-do, but of doubtful respectability.
		63. Soondee .. Small traders and beggers. Not numerous, poor.
		64. Tailee .. Oilmen. Numerous, well-to-do, and of fair respectability.

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
	Gya.—*(Contd.)*	65. Tantee .. Weaver of cloth. Fairly numerous, not very well off, and of doubtful repute.
		66. Tambolin .. Seller of pan-leaf and betel-nut. Fairly numerous, well off, and respectable.
		67. Thathora .. Workers in brass and copper. Fairly numerous, well off, but not respectable.
		68. Tuntwa .. Weavers generally. Fairly numerous, not very well off, nor very respectable.
		Sects of Mahomedans.
		Mullick .. Higher class zemindars. Came in from Turkistan after the Mogul conquest. Scarce, well off, and very respectable.
		Mogul .. Respectable traders in miscellaneous goods. Scarce, but well off, and respectable.
		Pathan .. Same rank as Mullick, with a similar ancestry. Large ryots generally. Not very numerous, but very well off as a rule, and respected.
		Sheik .. Superior class. Servants and cultivators, said to be converted Hindoos Numerous; comprises ranks of all characters.
		Syud .. Priestly class. Not numerous, but well off, and respected.
		Separate classes.
		Saunjee ... Fakeer, lives on alms. Not numerous.
		Jolaha .. Weavers and servants. Numerous.
		Dhoonyah .. Cotton cleaners. Fairly numerous.
		Koonjra .. Vegetable sellers and soap-makers. Not very numerous.
		Tuwaef .. Women only. Courtizans, and fairly numerous.
		Choobhora .. Lac ornament makers. Not very numerous.
		Rungraz .. Dyers. Fairly numerous.
		Kussye .. Butchers. Fairly numerous.
		Abkar .. Distillers. Fairly numerous.
		The last named classes do not properly belong to any of the four real Mahomedan sects named above. Each of the classes marries into itself only. They are not acknowledged by the four real sects, and are believed to have been Hindoos originally. A Hindoo woman may belong to Tuwaef class.
Patna.—*(Contd.)*	Patna ..	The prevailing classes of the population are the Mahomedans and the Hindoo caste—Bhoomhar, Babhuns, Kaets, and Buneahs.
	Sarun ..	The people are generally good looking, and of a moderate powerful build. They are for the most part a good tempered race, and amenable to authority, though to some extent turbulent among themselves. They are strictly attached to the old fashioned religion and worship of their ancestors; and do not view new Hindooism with much favor. Education generally, and specially English education, is not much sought after.
	Tirhoot ..	Brahmin.—These are numerous; they are generally well off and and esteemed. They are cultivators or zemindars, and are priests too.
		Babhun.—Very numerous, well off. Occupation—cultivation and zemindaree.
		Rajpoots or Chuttree.—Generally cultivators, and not numerous. They go out as servants. Esteemed owing to their position as next to the Brahmins.
		Kaists.—Generally in Government employment; few of them live by zemindaree only. Not very numerous. Esteemed both by European and native society: generally well off too.
		Khetree.—Generally merchants and traders, but zemindars too. Very few. Esteemed and well off.
		Agarwala.—Traders. Few; not much esteemed; well off.
		Kandoo.—Petty shop-keepers. Not numerous nor despised.
		Kulwars.—Distillers. Not numerous; poor.
		Kallah.—Not esteemed nor poor. Considered outcastes according to the Shasters.
		Bunwar.—Petty shopkeepers. Well off; not esteemed.
		Koormee.—Servants.
		Dhanook.—Ditto.
		Kahar.—Bearers.
		Toorha.—Servants; bearers.

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Patna.—(*Contd.*)	Tirhoot.—(*Contd.*)	Gowala.—Servants and cow-keepers.
		Koeree.—Cultivators, chiefly of opium.
		Baree.—Mashalchee.
		Baryee.—Betel-nut sellers.
		Kewat.—Servants.
		Hajam.—Barber.
		Lohar.—Blacksmiths.
		Budhee —Carpenters.
		Noneas.—Saltpetre manufacturers.
		Amants.—Servants.
		Hulwye.—Sweetmeat-makers. Well-off; few; not despised.
		Bunpur.—Fishermen and boatmen. Few; not well off.
		Mullah.—Fisherman. Numerous, generally poor, not much despised.
		Khutuch.—Make preserved fruits; sell fruits; cultivate also. Not poor, not numerous, and not esteemed.
		Sonar.—Goldsmith; cultivators too. Well-off; not few nor despised.
		Kaserah.—Brass-dealers, make brazen vessels. Well-off; few, not despised.
		Tailee.—Oil manufacturers. Generally well-off; not few; not despised; but outcastes by Hindu religion; cultivators.
		Agruhee.—Common shop-keepers. Not well-off; not despised; not very few.
		Monyar.—Cloth-sellers and merchants. Well-off; not despised; not few.
		Soondee.—Cultivators and money-dealers. Very well-off; many towards the north.
		Malee.—Gardeners; cultivators. Not poor; not very numerous; not despised.
		Koomars.—Potters. Generally very poor; not few; not despised.
		Laharee.—Make *choories* for native women; cultivate too a little. Not very well-off; not numerous.
		Gaddry.—Make blankets; cultivators in general. Well off; numerous; not despised.
		Seendoorya.—Sell vermilion applied by native women to their forehead. Generally poor; not numerous; generally not despised.
		Putwa.—Native ornament makers. Very few, but generally well-off; not despised.
		Rajbhaut.—Cultivators. Few; not well-off; not despised. They beg also.
		Moosher.—Outcastes; dig earth, and cultivate. Generally poor, but numerous; despised. The Pasee and sweepers are somewhat better off than the others.
		Bind.—Ditto ditto.
		Khutweh.—Ditto; serve as bearers and ditto.
		Tutma.—Ditto; servants ditto.
		Pasee.—Ditto; tap palm trees, and ditto.
		Dhobie.—Washermen.
		Doosadh.—Syces and ditto.
		Chamars.—Deal in hides. } Sometimes better off than the others.
		Dome.—Make bamboo baskets. }
		Hullalkhoo.—Sweepers.
		Mussalmans.
		Sheik.—Cultivators and servants. Numerous; not well-off; not despised.
		Syed.—Zemindars and well-off; esteemed.
		Pathan.—Servants and cultivators. Few; not very well-off; esteemed.
		Momin.—Cultivators and cloth bearers. Many; not very well-off; not despised.
		Jolaha.—Ditto, ditto, ditto.
		Dhoonyah.—Ditto, weaver ditto.

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Patna.—*(Contd.)*	Tirhoot.—*(Contd.)*	Meershikar.—Catch birds; small cultivators too, and despised. Kaoryrah, Kabbaree.—Sell fruits and vegetables; not despised. Duffalee.—Beggars; cultivators to a little extent. Not well-off; few; despised. Chikh Kussye.—Butchers. Generally poor; few, and despised. Bukhro, Pamuryah.—Beggars. They beg at the time of childbirth of any rich family, but not despised; few. Chaien.—Those that castrate bullocks; poor. Chumian.—Beggars. Few and despised.
	Shahabad ..	The castes are Brahmins, Chutrees, Kaists, Aheer, Chamar, Domes, Dosads, Jains, Mahomedans.
Presidency ..	Jessore ..	The Mahomedans form slightly the greater part of the population. They are mostly cultivators. The principal Hindoo castes are— Chundals. / Kamar. Podkaist. / Kaphalee. Brahmins. / Kulear. Baidia. / Dhobas. Sotgop. / Bhistee. Chasbi. / Hulwye. Kaiburto. / Mistree. Napit. Physically they are very weak, being subject to constant attacks fever and consequent enlargement of the spleen. The fishermen are said to be the strongest and best made of the inhabitants.
	Nuddea ..	Brahmins, Kyasts, Bydas, Kaibuttos, Gowallas, Surnokars, Tantees, Koormars, Kamars, Bunneahs, Jugis, Meechies, Bedyas, Bindis, Pooras, Chandals. The Tantees muster strong at Kishenghur and Santipore.
	24-Pergunnahs	The people in this district may be divided into two grand classes of Hindoo and Mahomedans, the former exceeding the latter in about the proportion of 3 to 2. The Mahomedans are almost entirely of the Soonnee sect, while the Hindoos are divided into the usual number of castes; every trade and occupation being almost monopolized by particular castes. The people are generally very small in stature and of weak constitution, results which are due partly to the enervating climate in which they live, and partly to the custom of marrying at a very early age. By no means devoid of affection and other domestic virtues. They are too much addicted to deceit and litigation, and lying with them in the courts of justice is so common that it is not discountenanced by public opinion. The people in the south of the district are more litigious than those to the north and west. For a further account of local characteristics, *vide* Major Smyth's Statistical and Geographical Report of the 24-Pergunnahs, pages 14 and 15.
Rajshahye ..	Dinagepore ..	The inhabitants of this district are chiefly Paliyas and Mussulmans, and small number of Brahmins, Khettrees, Kaists, Koiburtos, Kooch, and Domes. The Paliyas are of three classes, viz. Babu Paliya, Sadhu Paliya, and Desi Paliya. The inhabitants of the district are mild and inoffensive, although the criminal class of the district is mostly the Paliyas of the Hindoos and the lower class Mussulmans. They are physically weak, a fact due chiefly to the climate. Morality is of a very low order, especially amongst the Mussulmans, who pay but little attention to the sanctity of the marriage tie. As usual amongst Bengalees, very little regard is paid to truth.
	Maldah ..	The following classes and castes reside in this district. I.—*Hindoos.* Brahmins, Boidos, Kaists, Tantees, Oilmen, Bungodeshy Shaha, Gourdeshy Shaha, Shuris, Carpenters, Poonderick, Milkmen, Surnobonick, Koomar, Kasharees, Gunnesh, Nagur, Dhanook, Gooree, Chaye, Kamar, Dhoosadh, Chamar, Napit, Boishtob, Girgoshains, Astrologers, Fishermen, Burnosunker, Koiburto, Rajbungshee Kooch Palia, Haree, Khetrees, Boishyas and—

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Rajshahye.—(Continued.)	Maldah.—(Continued.)	II.—*Mussulmans.* The Mussulmans seem the prevailing and most prominent class in this district; they appear to be excessively fanatical and litigious. They are in general robust and healthy, but are deficient in physical courage, and are very much prone to lying and chicanery. The Hindus are more than ordinarily slothful, and appear as if quite subdued by the Mussulman element. The people in general are ignorant and very much uneducated. There are very few "*bhudur lok*" or respectable people. They are tolerably wealthy owing to the facility with which silkworms are reared. The jungly parts of the district are inhabited by the "Palis," a semi aboriginal race, who subsist a great deal on hunting and fishing.
	Moorshedabad	Hindoo and Mahomedans compose the prevailing classes. The principal castes amongst the former are Brahmins, Kaists, Boidyas, Kybuts, &c: the latter are mostly Soonnies. The people of this district possess no distinctive characteristics to mark them from the people of neighbouring districts. They are neither physically stronger nor morally better than their neighbours. No two people appear to agree as to what their physical and moral characters are, and it is therefore difficult to define them.
	Pubna	The majority of the inhabitants of Pubna are Mahomedan converts from the lower castes of Hindooism. These men may be said to have no religion or rule of life, for most of them are completely ignorant of even the elementary doctrines of the *Koran*, and are rejected by the true Mahomedans as unfaithful. They are very much given to burglary, thefts, assaults, and even to murder, with respect to all of which crimes the police returns show that Pubna is the worst district in Lower Bengal. They are without any education at present, and do not seem likely to acquire any in our present schools. The Hindoos, about one-fourth of the whole, are a superior class, peaceful, temperate, and fond of order. They have a certain amount of education, and are by degrees acquiring more. Physically the peasants compare advantageously with the Bengalis of other districts. The station is occasionally visited by wandering tribes of Domes and Gipsies from the North-West, all of them reputed thieves.
	Rajshahye	The district of Rajshahye, situated midway between Gour, the ancient seat of Mahomedan splendour, and Moorshedabad, the capital of the late Mogul viceroys, presenting too from its fertility peculiar advantage to the settlers. This district has from a very remote period been the resort of foreign emigrants. The Mussulmans now, even among the agriculturists, out-number the Hindoos in the proportion of 2 to 1. The mixture of the races, however, has been so great throughout the rest of Bengal, that the physical characteristics of the people of this district are not supposed to be in any way markedly peculiar. The infusion of Northern blood does not seem to have improved the make of the people, or to have added strength to their frames. Rather have the new comers in their physical characteristics been reduced to the level of those they found occupying the country. Should a man by chance be seen towering above his fellows, or distinguished by great strength of body, on inquiries he will surely be found to be a stranger from the North-Western Provinces, and from countries still further to the north. The mass of the people here are remarkable only for their puny frames and their weak constitutions. Their long lanky limbs, capable of being closely doubled up, admit of their sitting on their haunch in a way it would be vain for any European with well-developed legs to attempt. The body too often is lean, and especially among the agricultural classes often painfully emaciated, seldom showing much muscular development, and not frequently the well-to-do classes exhibit a vast mass of flabbed unhealthy fat, the result partly of an inert mode of life and partly of unnutritive food. The arms are long and slender, supplied with muscles, which do not give much strength, but which admit of considerable quickness and dexterity. The head is not large, but at times finely moulded, with features generally well marked, and often finely chiselled. The countenance is intellectual, and the Aryan physiognomy unmistakable, and well contrasted with a flat-nosed, oval-faced appearance of the Mongolians, who at times find their way to these parts. The stature is medium, seldom exceeding 5 feet 9 inches, and seldom falling below 5 feet 2 inches or 3 inches among the males, while the women on an average are considerably shorter.

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
		The color varies according to caste and incidental circumstances, from a complexion not darker than that of a southern European, to a hue rivalling that of a Negro. The strict seclusion of the women of the better class among natives of all races renders it possible to say but little of them. Beauty of a European type it may safely be avered is not to be found among them; but the heart-burnings and the jealousies well known to exist in the zenana prove that at least some of their occupants are not without charms for the lords of creation. The women of the lower orders, who freely appear in public, as a class, may be said to be much inferior in appearance to the men, and darker in color. They do not however appear to be more deficient in strength or inferior in activity, performing all the severer domestic toils, and often supporting themselves by labor of a fatiguing kind.
		In capacity, the inhabitants of this district are quite equal to the rest of their race. The intelligence of the boys up to adolescence is remarkable, and perhaps superior on an average to that found in English youth of their own rank and station. As manhood approaches, however, the faculties appear to become benumbed, and at mature age a dullness of apprehension becomes as conspicuous as the former quickness. Studies commenced often with brilliant success have been thrown aside, and boundless indulgence in the delights of the harem supplies the place of that application to learning so remarkable in the Bengali youth.
		At 15 a boy thinks his education complete, and considers himself equal, without further preparation, to enter on the duties of the most arduous post, or to fulfil the requirements of any profession, and this considerably mars their success. Many industrial arts are however carried on with considerable neatness and ingenuity. The silk-thread produced in this district holds its own in the European markets, and the cloth, which at times is made, is not indeed equal to the satins of France, but yet quite fit for an European lady to wear. Jewellery sufficiently tasteful for the requirements of the people is made at Lalpore; where also brass-founding to a considerable extent is carried on.
Rajshahye.—*(Continued.)*	Rajshahye.—*(Continued.)*	Without adopting some code as a standard, it is difficult to pronounce on the moral character of a people. Mixed in religion as they are mixed in descent, the inhabitants of this district are perhaps quite as amenable to their class sentiments regarding right and wrong as those of other countries. It is as impossible for them in these matters to be at one with each other as it is impossible that we should agree with any one from among their sects. Here as elsewhere it is disgraceful to be detected in falsehood; but here this disgrace is comparatively seldom incurred from the accomplished ingenuity with which lies are told. Open licentiousness other than custom admits of, and publicly living in adultery, are as strictly prescribed here as in some parts of the United Kingdom; but there is quite as great private indulgence in these vices. The appearance in public of women of the better class, the re-marriage of widows, in fact open contraventions of caste prejudice of all kinds being followed by the sanction of public reprobation, are here moral offences of the gravest kind, but such as admit of private indulgence are not on that account the less practised in secret.
		Superior education and the adoption of European habits leads unfortunately in too many cases to drunkenness, but this vice, considering the population of the district, is of trifling extent compared with what prevails in many countries which pretend to a higher civilization. In the case of one or two families it may be conspicuous, but this is from the contrasted non-existence of the vice among the mass of the people. Other pernicious habits however are more prevalent. The smoking of bad tobacco is largely indulged in, while plants of the hemp and poppy tribes supply the craving of those who are not satisfied with the noxious weed.
		The ideas of the people regarding cleanliness do not unfortunately coincide with those of Europeans. Bathing the body is necessarily more largely indulged in than in colder climates, and the clothes worn being fewer are generally cleaner, but domestic arrangements for sanitary purposes do not exist, and the man who for fear of pollution would not touch the food crossed by the shadow of one of an inferior caste, is content to drink water drawn from a pool of festering filth. The result is the constant prevalence of fever and sickness throughout the district, and the frequent outburst of cholera. Were it not for the yearly inundation which takes place from the rise of the Ganges during the rains, things would probably be

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
		much worse. In such matters the people seem never to profit from experience.
		As indicated by the amount of crime in the district, the disposition of the people would seem to be mild and harmless. Offences of a serious nature however sometimes occur, and often under circumstances which point to a brutal and heartless nature. The conduct of the people towards each other in their domestic relations not unfrequently confirms the suspicions thus raised. The stony deafness which meets a cry for aid, even from one in the extremity of death, should he belong to another village, or be of another caste, renders the future prospect of the people desolate indeed, and would damp the hopes of their most devoted well-wisher.
		The suicides so frequent among the women significantly proclaim that domestic happiness is not the most marked feature in their lives, and the inference is the same, should even, as is sometimes supposed, a large proportion of these be concealed murders.
		It cannot be entirely the fault of our administration that false complaints are so recklessly laid in every court in the district. Giving false evidence is in India an older institution than the British rule. Matters in other countries amicably settled or disposed of by the civil tribunals, here consistently form the ground of criminal complaints. The desire uppermost on the mind seems to be a wish to crush and utterly distroy one's enemy. Nothing of a manly or generous nature appears in any of the proceedings before the courts. An enlarged spleen and a disordered liver go far to account for a bad heart. These here being the ordinary result of the climate, have their effects indelibly stamped in the very nature of the people, and transmitted from father to son.
		Wealth is eagerly sought after but seldom intelligently applied. Prized often for the purposes of the most idle ostentation, it is yet more frequently squandered on the zenana, or on the most degrading rites of religious superstition. Instances have occurred here, however, where, in public calamities, wealthy natives have loosened their purse strings, and in these cases, apart from all considerations of their motives, they have gained considerable credit for the results achieved through their liberality.
	Rajshahye.—(*Continued.*)	Exposure for successive generations to a burning sun has necessarily rendered the people effete and unfit for self-government. Childlike they trust to the authorities to take action in matters. A more vigorous race would settle themselves. Ignorance less than apathy stands in the way of progress. The former is rapidly being dissipated by education, the latter unfortunately is bred in the bone and incapable of extirpation. Yet there is hope, and progress is visibly being made. Before two generations more have passed away great changes will have been wrought in the aspect of affairs, and not a few in the character of the people.
		The Collector remarks that in forwarding Mr. Crawford's able and interesting report I have only to observe that he has been mistaken in supposing the Mussulman element in this district to be due to an infusion of Northern blood. It is rather the result of a conversion *en masse* of the agricultural classes at a period of which we have no distinct historical records. The Mussulman ryots are of the same blood and temperament as the low caste Hindoos of the district, and are probably like them the result of some slight interfusion of Aryan blood and culture into aboriginal tribes. I would also guard against the adoption of Mr. Crawford's somewhat sweeping moral condemnation of the inhabitants of the district, which however is very natural to one whose experience is mainly drawn from the courts of justice. I believe that the longer we live among the people of this or other Bengali districts, the more we are struck by their peaceable and quiet temperament, the warmth of their domestic affections, and their charitable character. Beggary is almost unknown. Every person in favorable circumstances lends a helping hand to his poorer relations, and in many cases to others not bound to him by any such ties. The attachment of the people to their landlords of the same race is very considerable; and most of the zemindars reciprocate it by acts of kindness and protection towards their dependents.
Rajshahye.—(*Continued.*)	Rungpore ..	The Collector explains that it is difficult, in the absence of a census, to arrive at any but an approximate estimate of the number of the population. In *Thornton's Gazetteer* the population is set down as 2,559,000, and the area of the district as 4,130 square miles; but, as before stated the area of the district has since been curtailed The Mahomedan population is supposed to outnumber the Hindoos, and

Commissionership.	District.	Specification of Class, Caste, and Characteristics.
Rajshahye.—*Continued.*	Rungpore.—(*Continued.*)	it may roughly be stated from conjecture that they are two-thirds Mahomedans, one-third Hindoos. The physical type of the people is, generally speaking, of the lowest order, and their moral character is not different from that of the lower classes throughout Bengal. The Mahomedans are very litigious; their marriage relations are of the laxest nature; and complaints of abduction are very numerous; but it is usually found that the women are consenting parties in the transaction. Towards the north and north-east of the district there is a large admixture of the Cooch tribe, after which the state of Cooch Behar is called. Rungpore was formerly a part of the Cooch kingdom. Crimes of violence as in most districts, are chiefly committed by Mahomedans, but the Hindoos fully take their share in crimes of stealth, such as theft and the milder form of dacoity; dacoity with murder or severe wounding is hardly ever committed in the district. *List of castes prevalent in the district.* Brahmins—Gain their livelihood as priests, teachers, and clerks. Kaists—Are very numerous, employed chiefly as clerks, mohurirs and zemindari amlah. Baidya.—Clerks and mohurirs. Tili—Generally tradesmen; some few clerks. Kamar.—Blacksmiths and Goldsmiths. Koomar.—Potters. Napit.—Barbers. Malakar.—Manufacturers of ornamental flowers and toys from pith. Goal.—Cowherds and milkmen. Koiburto —Agriculturists and servants. Kheu.—Ditto ditto. Sharna Buneah—Generally tradesmen. Gond Buneah—Sellers of spices. Kurmi.—Sweetmeat sellers. Kuri.—Tradesmen and agriculturists. Rajbungshee.—Chiefly agriculturists of the Cooch tribe. Dawai.—Palki-bearers. Dome.—Makers of bamboos, baskets, and mats. Jalad.—Sweeper. Dhobies.—Washermen. Bhuimali.—Sweepers and coach-bearers. Chutar.—Carpenters. Badiya.—Musicians. Chamar.—Shoe-makers, tanners, and carriers. Tumbolin.—Sellers of betel-nut and pân. Shuri.—Dealers in native spirits. Shaw.—Merchants and tradesmen. *Mahomedan Sects.* Syed, Sheik, Mogul, Pathan } These have no particular trade or profession.

E.—FISCAL SURVEY

Division	Districts	Area previously surveyed in miles.			
		Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.
Assam	Khasi and Jyntcah Hills	[illegible]	6,368	..	.. ..
	Kamroop	..	..	293496	... ..
	Lukhimpore	..	..	774583	.. ...
	Seebsaugor	..	..	885·18	.....
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	.. ..	.. ..	5971	1160
	Monghyr ...	..	..	2289	156
	Purneah	.. ..	..	4712·47	.. ..
Burdwan	Beerbhoom	..	..	1953	.....
	Hooghly ..	2007	..	..	...
Chittagong	Noakhally	..	2·36	2956	.. ..
	Chittagong ..	..	2717	..	...
	Tipperah ..	..	..	832991	865629
Chota Nagpor	Hazareebaugh ..	.. ..	2979 69		
	Lobardugga ..	..	7784	3429308	
	Manbhoom ..	..	3812	3738	.....
	Singhbhoom ..	.. ..	4503	..	..
Cooch Behar	Julpigoree	..	..	..	.. ..
Orissa	Balasore ..	190253	190253	190253	..
	Cuttack ..	..	..	636·07	2941 18
Dacca	Cachar	..	..	818·55	.....
	Pacca	.. ..	.. ..	5,807 village circuits in 3,875 square miles.	151333
	Furreedpore ..	..	9 64,035	221034	...
	Mymensingh ..	..	.....	5029	535
Patna	Gya*	..	..	..	.. ..
	Patna	.. ..	..	.....	.. ..
	Sarun	..	.. ..	1548 93	1065·69
	Shahabad.	..	.. ..	4103	..
	Tirhoot ..	6114	.. ..	1732612	..
Presidency	Calcutta	7	.....	5	.. ...
	Jessore†	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
	24-Pergunnahs	..	.....	1615054	...
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	.....	.. ..	3343054	.. ...
	Maldah	.. ..	824321	.....	297780
	Pubna	..	.. ..	1739	.....
	Rajshahye	3035·33	.....	2413·80	.....
	Rungpore	.....	3,605	.....	.....

* There are no records to
† The survey department

Survey.

COST PER MILE.			SURVEYED DURING THE YEAR, WITH COST PER MILE		
Trigonometrical.	Topographical	Revenue.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical	Revenue.
cannot be estimated	25	.....	815	1205	...
		53-15-7	...		70940 square miles, Rs. 70-15-10 per mile.
	...	131-13-7			826 23 square miles, Rs. 97-3-7 per square mile
...	... ..	93-13-5	..	.	354 38 square miles, cost, Rs 72-5-5
..	...	15	..	..	...
		25-13-1	.....	....	...
...		.....	..	....	A few villages were measured but their area is insignificant.
		...	..		Revenue survey completed in 1856 Its cost cannot be ascertained in the Collector's office.
.....		... ..		...	... ..
...		33-8-0	..	..	...
		.....	..		Topographical or revenue survey by Lieutenant H Stubbs in 1835 to 1841 Trigonometrical survey by C. Lane.
..		10	... ..	.....	.....
.....	Rs 25-10-4	.....	2500 square miles triangulated in advance for next season's operations.	2400 square miles. Rs. 22-0-6	...
..	15	[illegible]	.....	.....	1855-2 square miles. .....
...	...	44-12-11	.....	...	...
...	.....	.....	.. ..	.	...
... .	. .	.....	...	..	.....
			...		The figures in column 5 represents the area surveyed by villages only and not measured by fields, also the area in column 6 was measured by fields in addition to the general survey by villages. *Poonee.* There are no survey records in Poonee to show the details required.
. ..	...	.....	...	..	904 square miles, Rs. 58-4-7 per mile.
.	.....	63-10-4 non-professional, 41-9-6 professional ..	. ...		..
..	..	.....			..
... .	.	31-2-0	.. .		...
.....	..	.. ..	..		.....
. ....	... .	.	..		The survey records are incomplete, and do not give the information required for this table.
.. ...	...	.. .	....		....
.	. ..	. .	..		.
. . .	..		. . .		
. .	.. ..	... ..	....		.
.....	.. .	...	... .		
.. ...	.. .	...	. ...	.	...
—		32	— —	— —	—
... .	.....	. ....	. ..		
.....	. ...	.. .	.....	.	
.. ...	.. ...	32-12-7	... ..	.. .	..
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.
.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.. ..

fill this table.

SETTLEMENT.

DISTRICTS.	AREA IN						
	Settled in perpetuity.	Settled for 30 years or upwards.	Settled for 10 years and under 30.	Settled under 10 years.	Settlements in progress.	Total.	Settlements previously made, including full record of rights.
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durrung	.....	.....	.....	321	.....	.....	.....
Kamroop	.....	.....	0½	758½	.....	759½	0½
Luckimpore	.....	.....	.....	112-8	.....	112-8	.....
Naga Hills .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,172-1-16	1,172-1-16	.....
Nowgong	.....	.....	7	299	.....	306	.....
Seebsaugor .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Bhaugulpore . .	6,955	.....	79	5	95	7,134	..
Monghyr .	2,269½	.....	87	49	39	2,445	.....
Purneah	5,002 5	.....	5	1	30	5,034	3724
Bancoorah ..	1,306½	.....	62	.....	.....	1,3681	1,200
Beerbhoom	1,953	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,953	.....
Burdwan	334	.....	40	83	.....	457	84
Hooghly	1,869½	.....	7	3	6	1,885	1,874
Midnapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noakhally	1,505	29	139	269	94	2,036	136
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tipperah	2,265	73	60	75	1	2,474	.....

ment.

MILES.			ANNUAL REVENUE ASSESSED.					
Settlements previously made, without such record.	SETTLEMENT DURING THE YEAR.		Settled in perpetuity.	Settled for 30 years or upwards.	Settled for 10 years and under 30.	Settled under 10 years.	Settlements in progress.	Total.
	Detailed.	Summary.						
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.... ..
... .	.....	321	. ....	.. ..	. ...	3,57,768	....	
.. ..	758½	.. .. ..	. .....	. .... .	213	7,67,801	. .. .	7,08,044
. .....	. .	... .. .	..	. ..	. ...	1 34,752	..... .	1,34,752
....	. ...	. . .	... . .	.. .	... ...	.....	408	408
. . ..	. .. ..	... .	. .... .	. .....	4,767-9-4	3,36,993-9-4	. .....	3,41,761-2-8
. . . .	... .	381-50	.. ..	.. ..	. .	.....	.. . .	... .
.. .	56	30	6,13,000	.	11,196	1,749	38,850	6,64,795
.. . .	6	9	7,26,338	..	31,206	34,939	7,171	7,99,744
4,618½	20½	19	12,28,819	.....	144	142	6,072	12,35,777
32	16½	.....	4,42,326	. ....	5,366	... . .	....	4,47,692
... .	... .. .	. . .	7,36,644	... .. .	....	.....	....	7,36,644
. . .	4	. .....	. ..1073	.....	..1....	606	3350	4059
5	.....	6	14,29,577	. . ..	12,271	9,156	10,966	1,46,197
... .	.....	.....	17,39,289	24,594	1,534	2,57,060	1,275	20,23,752
1,579	89	138	4,84,135	21,509	65,764	1,25,213	29,531	7,26,152
... .	.. ..	.. .. ..	6,07,124	98,637	21,009	7,789	1,541	7,36,140
.....	.....	68	8,65,945	38,601	29,288	46,987	1,053	9,81,874

DISTRICTS.	ANNUAL REVENUE ASSESSED.—(Contd.)				DATE OF EXPIRY			
	Settlements previously made, including full record of rights.	Settlements previously made without such record.	SETTLEMENT DURING THE YEAR. Detailed.	SETTLEMENT DURING THE YEAR. Summary.	Settled in perpetuity.	Settled for 30 years or upwards.	Settled for 10 years and under 30.	Settled under 10 years.
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durrung	.....	.. ...	.....	3,57,768	.....	.....	.....	31st March 1869 ...
Kamroop	243	.....	7,67,801	.....	.....	.....	1st April 1881 and 1885.	1st April 1869 ...
Luckimpore	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	31st March 1869 ...
Naga Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nowgong	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	30th April 1870-71-81	31st March 1869 ...
Seebsaugor	.....	.....	.....	4,34,608	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhaugulpore	.....	.....	896	220	.....	.....	30th April 1884 ...	30th April 1873 ...
Monghyr	.....	.....	4,306	26,221	.....	.....	Between 1869 & 1885	Between 1869 and 1875.
Purneah	90,980	11,31,708	3,704	3,3[illegible]	.....	.....	31-3-09,71,73,74,75,78	31-3-72, 74 .. ...
Bancoorah	4,40,001	5,366	2,325	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Beerbhoom	.....	. ....	... ..	.....	....	.....	.....	....
Burdwan	33,171	.....	718	.....	.....	.....	1283, B.S.	1276, B.S.
Hooghly	14,39,619	11,388	.....	10,966	.....	.....	1285, B S.	1281, B.S.
Midnapore	.....	.....	525-12-0	50,484	.....	1279, corresponding with 1872.	.....	.....
Noakhally	54,271	5,39,326	31,815	71,209	.....	31st March 1887 ...	31st March 1886 ...	31st March 1873 ...
Chittagong	6,16,016	1,13,075	190	6,859	.....	1871 to 31st March 1899.	1869 to 31st March 1882.	1869 to March 1873
Tipperah	.....	.....	57	40,434	.....	Varies from 11th April 1874, to 11th April 1908.	Varies from 11th April 1870, to 11th April 1887.	Varies from 11th April 1869, to 11th April 1874.

ment.—(Continued.)

OF SETTLEMENT.

Settlements in progress.	Total.	Settlements previously made, including full record of rights.	Settlements previously made without such record.	SETTLEMENT DURING THE YEAR. Detailed.	SETTLEMENT DURING THE YEAR. Summary.	REMARKS. (CONDITION OF SETTLEMENT)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No settlement of land revenue has ever been made in these hills. The Khasis of independent States pay no rent in the ordinary acceptation of the word, they pay some small tribute (principally goats) to their chiefs, and are entirely masters of their respective holdings. The inhabitants of the Jynteah Hills only pay to our Government a house tax of Rs. 2 per house, for their land they pay nothing. The natives who reside within the limits of the station of Cherrapoonjee pay one rupee per house, and this, though entered as land revenue, is more essentially a house tax. The collections amount to Rs. 57.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31st March 1869	Temporary settlement for one year only.
.....	.....	1st April 1869..	1st April 1869..	1st April 1869..	1st April 1869..	The temporary settlements are for one year.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The settlements are made from year to year with the mouzadars.
1st April 1869..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The land in this district is held khas, and the settlement is made with the ryots, who receive their pottahs direct from the Collector, the duty of the mouzadar being confined to the collection of the rents, and he is remunerated by a fixed commission of Rs 15 per cent.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31st March 1870	The settlements are annual, and made direct with the cultivators through the mouzadar, or officer entrusted with revenue duties of a mouzah or revenue division of a district, ad called "estate or mouzah."
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The settlement holders are not to oppress the ryots or exact any unreasonable rent, the rights to excise and Neemuck sayer collections are reserved to Government.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Of the settlements made this year, 15 estates were permanently settled, one for 10 years, one for 5 years, and 18 estates for one year only.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	under the provisions of Reg I of 1793 and Reg VII of 1822.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	One estate, bearing a revenue of Rs. 54, was added to the rent roll during the year, 24 estates were re-settled (in perpetuity) with an increase of Rs 142 over the revenue of the former temporary settlement, and one estate with a decrease of Rs. 206 from the revenue of the former temporary settlement was re-settled in perpetuity.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The whole of this district is under the permanent settlement of 1793, A D.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	These estates were settled in perpetuity at half rates. One estate has been let out in farm for 10 years, after deducting the expenses of collection at 10 per cent, one has been let out for one year and the other for three years, deducting malikana and collection charges at the prescribed rates.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The settlements have been concluded with the proprietors permanently. Settled after resumption ditto ditto. Settled with the proprietors as they had proprietary rights. In some cases Government is the proprietor independent of others.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The prevailing conditions are as follows; that the farmers would pay the stipulated rental by instalments specified in the engagement that they would not interfere with the rights of the former ryots and lakhirajdars, and that they would be bound to pay any revised assessment.
.....	.....	.....	31st March 1887	1886	1871	Some of these estates have been decennially settled, others by sale, others are talookdaree settlements, and the remainder are on farming leases, exclusive of Rs. 417 on account of fisheries.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	With the exception of the mahals settled in perpetuity, there are 231 mahals shown as settled for 30 and 10 years, respectively. Of these, only 57 estates which have been settled for 30 years under Regulation I of 1845, and Government order No. 204, dated 28th August 1846, have special conditions, viz.— 1st.—That the zemindary rights in these estates are entirely vested in the purchasers and their heirs. 2nd.—That the purchasers will be entitled to the excess amount of sale, if the estates are sold for arrears of revenue. 3rd.—That these estates are in all respects to be regarded as decennial estates, save that the revenue of the latter estates are to remain fixed for perpetuity, whereas the jumma of the former will remain unaltered for 30 years only. That, after the expiry of the 30 years, Government will be able to settle them with other parties at any equitable jumma, if the proprietors or their heirs refuse to engage, in which case the proprietors or their heirs are to receive malikanah at 10 per cent.

Settle

DISTRICTS.	AREA IN						
	Settled in perpetuity.	Settled for 30 years or upwards.	Settled for 10 years and under 30 years.	Settled under 10 years.	Settlements in progress.	Total.	Settlements previously made including full record of rights.
Tipperah.—(*Contd.*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazaribaugh	6,824-8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,824-8	.....
Lohardugga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maunbhoom	5,504-[illegible]	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]	5,551-[illegible]	.....
Singhbhoom	1,201	1,005	791	.....	.....	3,807	.....
Darjeeling	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,24,651	484	.....	2,72,027	.....
Gowalpara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Julpigoree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Backergunge ...	4805	240	158	228	8	5,529	1,803

...at.—(Continued.)

...ES.	SETTLEMENT DURING THE YEAR.		ANNUAL REVENUE ASSESSED.					
Settlements previously made without such record.	Detailed.	Summary.	Settled in perpetuity.	Settled for 30 years or upwards	Settled for 10 years and under 30.	Settled under 10 years.	Settlements in progress.	Total
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	.....	.. .	51,548	.. .	11,911	38 352	.. .	1,01,811
.....	.	.	14,364	16 480	4,151	.. .	32,703	67,707
..	..	..	83 8	.	..	.....	274 8	92,158
.....	..	.. .	4,267	45,791	7,3[illegible]	.. .		57,977
.. .	.....	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	55,312	2,142	.. .	62,831
.....	.....	.. ..	82,654	.. .	20	65	107	82,85[illegible]
.....	.....	.	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
552	12	64	9,35,643	27,551	63,792	2,37,810	5,951	12,70,747

Settle

DISTRICTS.	ANNUAL REVENUE ASSESSED.—*(Contd.)*				DATE OF EXPIRY			
	Settlements previously made, including full record of rights.	Settlements previously made without such record.	SETTLEMENT DURING THE YEAR.		Settled in perpetuity.	Settled for 30 years or upwards.	Settled for 10 years and under 30.	Settled under 10 years.
			Detailed.	Summary.				
Tipperah—*(Contd.)*	....	.. ..		..	..	.. ....	..	.....
Hazareebaugh	.	..	.	.	.... ..	. ....	30th September 1888.	31st March 1873 ..
Lohardugga	..	.	...	..	...	.. .	31st March 1894	.. ..
Manbhoom . .	..	..	..		.			..
Singbhoom . ..	....	.	.	..	. ....	1896 97 ..	1878-79*	..
Darjeeling ...	....	..	..	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	31st March 1880	31st March 1870
Gowalpara	....	....	.....	1,939	.. ..	.. . .	30th April 1878	30th May 1874 ..
Julpigoree ...	.....	.....	....	....	.....	. .....	.. ..	. . ..
Backergunge .	9,33,372	1,53,188	4,496	1,73,740	.....	Between 1883 and 1974	Between 1869 and 1898	Between 1869 and 1878

ment.—(Continued.)

OF SETTLEMENT

Settlements in progress	Total	SETTLEMENT DURING THE YEAR: Settlements previously made including full record of rights	SETTLEMENT DURING THE YEAR: Settlements previously made without such record	SETTLEMENT DURING THE YEAR: Detailed	SETTLEMENT DURING THE YEAR: Summary	REMARKS
						CONDITION OF SETTLEMENT
						th That the purchasers shall not be able to increase or decrease the rent of the ryots who have already received their pattas from Government *th* That the Government as zamindar shall not be able to interfere with the estates except in receiving the revenue due to the estate *th* In the remaining estates there are only general conditions such as is required in a limited farming and talookdaree settlement
						The date of expiry of settlement cannot be given as the settlements are the old settlements which are made by the Maharajahs of Burdwan with the talookdars &c and they were subsequently confirmed by Government the grantees and their heirs retain possession as long as there is male issue
						Settled for 20 years directly with the cultivators *Settled for 20 years with farmers called Ijaradars in this district ~~It has been ordered by Government that some estates should be settled permanently~~
						No settlement in perpetuity settlement of 99 years are of houses, lochams, and the assessments vary from Rs 12 8 for a quarter to Rs 50 for a full cultivator There are settlements of 1 year in the hills and in the plains In the former land is assessed at 1 anna an acre for the first five and at 6 annas an acre for the next 5 years In the latter the first year for the first five years is free for the succeeding 25 years 6 annas an acre There are also two descriptions of 10 year settlements the one being of 8 annas an acre and the other of jotes in the Terai at rates varying with reference to the quality of the soil facilities of irrigation &c
						This is increased from the Dhar Brahmapootra revenue Rs 16 having been added to the sum shown in the previous statement The estate was claimed to be held rent free after sale by auction but the purchaser has since been made to pay up the revenues both in arrears and current Also the Dighoa estate was sold for Rs 25 within the year under report
						There was no permanently settled estate borne on the rolls of this district in 1868 and 1869 Tea although the revenue jurisdiction of Julpigoree was transferred to the Western Dooars in January 1869 the rent roll was not received until April of that year The Western Dooars portion of the district is now under settlement This therefore is not included in the above table
						Estate settled on perpetuity—There are 229 mehals of which 63 are resumed mehals settled with their proprietors 5 are lakhiraj resumed mehals settled with the parties who were in possession there of before Shikmi mehals appertaining to Government Dar Char mehals No 1106 and Pergunnah Boxa Sonedpur No 1417 settled with the Shikmidars who held them and are Sunderbunds mehals still held by the Commissioner of Sunderbunds with the persons who cleared them There 8 sunderbunds mehals viz Bejbej Beni Bejbej Chota Bramhan Dighi Goal hati Gurbarish Kaz pur *alias* Katalia and Sarala Char have been included in this table with reference to Sunderbunds Commissioner's letter No 402 dated 6th November 1868 The area and revenue shown on account of the 229 mehals under the heading are for the year 1868-69 *Estates settled for 30 years or upwards* There are 59 mehals and of these the leases of 5 mehals will expire on April 1886 87 of 18 mehals on April 1887 88 of 2 mehals on April 1888 89 and of 1 mehals on April 1889 90 The area of all these 59 mehals are shown for the year 1868-69 *Settled for 10 years and under 30* There are 171 mehals, of which the leases of 4 mehals will expire on April 1869 70, of 6 mehals on April 1870 71 of 4 mehals on April 1872 73, of 31 mehals on April 1873 74 19 mehals on April 1874 75 of 22 mehals on April 1875 76 of 19 mehals on April 1876 77 of 19 mehals on April 1877 78 of 12 mehals on April 1878 79 of 11 mehals on April 1879 80 and of 1 mehal on April 1880 81 The area and revenue of all these 171 mehals are shown for the year 1868-69
						Settled for under 10 years—There are 108 mehals inclusive of 33 fisheries The area of 135 mehals is 174 square miles that of the fisheries cannot be ascertained, but their revenue has been included in the total number of 108 mehals the leases of 60 mehals will expire on April 1869 70 of 24 mehals on April 1870-71 of 27 mehals on April 1871-72, of 21 mehals in April 1872 73 of 16 mehals on April 1873 74, of 5 mehals on April 1874 75, of 5 mehals on April 1875-76, and of 1 mehal on April 1876 77 The area and revenue of all these 108 mehals as shown in this table for the year 1868-69
						Settled temporarily There are 54 mehals pending settlements Of these mehals, the area and revenue of 1 mehal are not shown as this mehal is an island chur to be assessed and settled for the first time The figures shown represent the area and former revenue of the other 53 mehals *Remark* The area of these mehals is taken partly from settlement papers and partly from mehalwar registers of Survey Department, are not exact as areas of villages lying partly in two or more estates are included in full in each estate in the mehalwar register.

DISTRICTS	AREA IN						
	Settled in perpetuity.	Settled for 30 years or upwards.	Settled for 10 years and under 30 years	Settled under 10 years.	Settlements in progress.	Total.	Settlements previously made including full record of rights.
Cachar	.....	5·58	369-05	.....	5-7	880-55	880-75
Dacca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furreedpore	87¾	¾	14¼	37½	1	929	15
Mymensingh	6,233	3	83	128	9	6,456	6,238
Sylhet	3,030	.....	268	2,040	84	5,422	3,030
Balasore	188-50	153-75	.....	.....	32-57	374-82	342-25
Cuttack	Acres 1,459-27	2,017-93	.....	.....	.....	3,477-2	2,017-93
Pooree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chumparun	85,050 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	2,087-6	.....	34-2	14-6	22	2,159-4	2,129-3
Sarun	2,560-25	.....	10-66	11-76	11-67	2,594-44	...
Shahabad	2,724	25	33	11	940	3,733	.....
Tirhoot	6,002	.....	.....	112	.....	6,114	.....

ment.—(Continued.)

MILES.			ANNUAL REVENUE ASSESSED.					
Settlements previously made, without such record.	SETTLEMENT DURING THE YEAR.		Settled in perpetuity.	Settled for 30 years or upwards.	Settled for 10 years and under 30.	Settled under 10 years.	Settlements in progress.	Total.
	Detailed.	Summary.						
.....	41	.....	.....	704	1,30,326	.....	[illegible]	1,31,030
.....	.....	.....	[illegible]	3,580	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.....	39½	11	2,01,986	59-3	0,108	10,189	301	2,27,634
155	40	23	7,97,059	1,080	19,424	25,611	2,435	8,45,609
2,286	85	21	3,67,911	.....	78,512	18,266	5,381	4,70,070
.....	32-57	.....	28,926-15-11	3,72,911-11-2	.....	.....	17,682-4-11	4,19,521
1,469-27	.....	.....	80,133-9-6	7,01,619-[illegible]-1	.....	.....	.....	7,84,783-6-7
.....	.....	.....	10,255	4,68,147	.....	.....	.....	4,78,402
.....	.....	.....	5,13,978	.....	486	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,15,127
.....	.....	.....	13,58,396-4	72-8	20,689-8	12	1,224-5	13,80,395-3
.....	6-1	2-07	14,13,569	.....	21,106	11,772	.....	14,46,447
.....	.....	.....	12,07,540	.....	6,655	5,297	4,758	12,24,250
.....	.....	30	16,02,544	7,247	14,040	7,019	35,505	16,66,355
.....	.....	.....	17,28,866	.....	.....	3,746	.....	17,32,612

Settle

DISTRICTS	ANNUAL REVENUE ASSESSED—(*Contd*)				DATE OF EXPIRY			
	Settlements previously made, including full record of rights.	Settlements previously made without such record.	SETTLEMENT DURING THE YEAR. Detailed.	Summary.	Settled in perpetuity.	Settled for 30 years or upwards.	Settled for 10 years and under 30.	Settled under 10 years.
Cachar	1,31,007	.....	23	8,717	.	30th April 1905 to 30th April 1961	30th April 1871 to 30th April 1876.	.....
Dacca	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	.....	.....	1906-7 ..	1887-88	31st March 1876 ..
Furreedpore	[illegible]70	.....	11,991	14	.	March 1888	April 1872, 1876, and 1870, March 1872, 1874 and 31st March 1879.	31st March 1870, 1872, 1874, and 1878
Mymensingh	7,90,941	40,590	9,800	4,179	...	1310, 1311, and 1314 B S.	1276 to 85 and 1291 B S	1276 to 80 and 1282 B S
Sylhet	3,67,911	94,245	6,901	1,015	.....	.....	12[illegible] B.S. ..	1282 B S.
Balasore	401,838-11-1	... .	17,682-4-11	...	.. ...	9th September 1867	... .	... ..
Cuttack	704,619-13-1	80,133-9-6	.. .	...	.....	30th Bhadro 1304 Umbedar, 1897	.. ....	.....
Pooree	4,68,147	.... .	. ...	.....	.....	1897	.....	.
Chumparun	.....	.....	.....	375-5-9	.....	....	1880	.. ..
Gya	. ..	. ....	.. .	. .. .	.....	.....	.. ..	. . ..
Patna	14,39,123	. .. .	7,629	520	.....	.....	April 1873-74-76-77-78-79 and 85.	April 1870-71 and 1872
Sarun	... ...	.. ...	.....	...	.....	.. ..	..... .	.....
Shahabad	. .	. . .	.....	.. ..	21,556	... .	... .	31st March 1888	31st March 1869 ..
Tirhoot	..	... .	. ...	.....	.....	... ..	.....	....	1879

ment.—(Continued.)

OF SETTLEMENT.						
Settlements in progress	Total	Settlements previously made including full record of rights	Settlements previously made without such record	SETTLEMENT DURING THE YEAR. Detailed	SETTLEMENT DURING THE YEAR. Summary.	REMARKS. (CONDITION OF SETTLEMENT.)
					31st March 1870	Cachar is not a permanently-settled district Revenue derived from fisheries is included in this table, and under the head "Settled for 30 years or upwards" are shown grants made under the old Assam rules for a period of 99 years, as well as settlements made for 30 years under the ordinary cultivation rules of the district
						This includes the estates of decennial settlements, as well as the estates settled after regular inquiry
		April 1878, March 1874, and March 1879		March 1870, 1874, 1874, 1878, and 1879	March 1870	*Settled in perpetuity.*—If the revenue of these estates is not paid on the appointed day, it will be realized by sale of the estates under the law in force *Settled for 30 years, &c.*—If the revenue is not paid in within the prescribed time, it will be realized by sale of the defaulter's moveable and immoveable property. *Settlement previously made, including full record of rights.*—For any arrear on account of these estates, the estate itself, as well as the moveable and immoveable property of the defaulters, is liable to sale *Settlements during the year.*—The revenue of these estates, if not paid at the fixed time, will be realized by sale of the moveable and immoveable property of the defaulters.
						The conditions of the permanent settlement are too well known to require a recital. Other settlements for terms of years and farming engagements respectively, contain the stipulation that default to pay the stipulated rents at the proper time would subject the property to sale, or to forfeiture of the deposit held as security, to the extent of the liability of the defaulting farmer
1276, B S			1292, B.S.	1285 B.S.	1276, B S	The estates connected with these settlements were permanently settled with the proprietors and farmed out with the parties in possession for a temporary period The estates shown throughout comprise permanently settled estates, temporarily-resumed mehals, Halabadi mehals, Elaka mehals, Nawar, Churbhurut, and Jyntiah
						Originally settled for 30 years, from 1246 to 1275, and extended for 30 years more, from 1275 to 1304. The implied conditions of the settlement are that the proprietors are to continue to possess their estates as long as they may pay the revenue regularly, failing which, the estates are to be sold by public auction The area and revenue of the non-regulation tributary mehals are excluded from this statement.
						Mariehpur, Ramaspur, Nodgar, three peshkush mehals, are called 'permanently-settled." The revenue is paid into the Poorea treasury, but there are no papers in Poorea setting forth the nature of the tenure The Rs 4,68,137 of 30 years settlement shows the whole of the rest of the land revenue of the district part of which is held by the zemindars and pars managed by the Collector of the district. The Government is zemindar of the estates of Khurda, Panchgur, and Kodhar; the settlement of Khurda and Panchgur is made with the ryots directly. The settlement of Kodhar is made with middlemen, called Makadams. In Rahung, Chaubiskund, and Siram, mailikana at 10 per cent is paid to the representative of the owner of the Pankpara estate, and the settlements made with the ryots and sunburakars. Perdhans in different villages In the zemindary estates, the settlement is made with the zemindar at a rate fixed for the 30 years
1876 77					1876	
						Owing to the destruction of the records in the mutiny, this table has only been partially filled up With an exception of a few estates, the whole district has been permanently settled, the longest term of those temporarily settled will expire in 1898-99
		April 1879 and 1879				
						To continue generation after generation. To be settled after period of lease. Ditto. Ditto.
		1879				The owners hold proprietary right in the soil Government cannot interfere with the settlement concluded with them.

Settle

DISTRICTS	AREA IN						
	Settled in perpetuity	Settled for 30 years or upwards	Settled for 10 years and under 30	Settled under 10 years	Settlements in progress	Total	Settlements previously made, including full record of rights
Calcutta ...	28			0008		2 8008	...
Jessore					458-5 11		
Nuddea	20 87,700		57 790	4,320	5 555	21 25,974	
24 Pergunnahs							
Serajah							
Hooghly	5 220			3		5 223	
Midnah				20		20 5	17
Moorshedabad	4		21	8	19	80	
Pubna	11 0 0 28	0 1	42 0 3	7 3 37	8 0 28	1 _14-4 12	55 1 16
Rajshahye	2 0 1 _		1	1	1 6	2 9 _	
Rungpore	1 4 6 1		08	3 81	2 22	1 4 7 2 14	4 1 4

ment.—(Continued.)

MILES.			ANNUAL REVENUE ASSESSED.					
Settlements previously made without such record.	SETTLEMENT DURING THE YEAR.		Settled in perpetuity.	Settled for 30 years or upwards.	Settled for 10 years and under 30.	Settled under 10 years.	Settlements in progress.	Total
	Detailed.	Summary.						
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20,430			4,980-12-6		25,410-12-6
[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	[illegible]0,050-3-8½	4,523-13-4½	14,295-8-0½	149-12-6	2,016-11-1	9,60,926-0-0
.....	[illegible]34	96	10,65,321	.....	53,316	4,462	5,473	11,28,572
.....	.....	.....	11,34,308	29,595	36,695	1,23,841	12,178	16,36,917
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	17,50,411		2	196		17,50,661
6	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	8,236	.....	8,288
.....	[illegible]	10	22,377-1-9	.....	20,485-10-9	3,394-12-5	9,598-15-11	55,851-8
7-3-39	10-1-22	26-1-36	2,90,52[illegible]	176	16,610	3,979	3,199	3,14,500
.....	6-2	3	10,25,967-5	.....	790-8	2,703-3	1,112	10,30,573
'08	6-06	.	11,08,280	.	2,038	1,192	370	11-11880

DISTRICTS	ANNUAL REVENUE ASSESSED - (Contd.)				DATE OF EXPIRY			
	Settlements previously made including full record of rights	Settlements previously made without such record	SETTLEMENT DURING THE YEAR: Detailed	SETTLEMENT DURING THE YEAR: Summary	Settled in perpetuity	Settled for 30 years or upwards	Settled for 10 years and under 30	Settled under 10 years.
Calcutta		..	..	.	.	..	. .....	[illegible]
Jessore	.. ..	. .....	. .....	.....	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....
Nuddea .. .	.. .	.....	9,420	147	.....	....	.....	.....
24 Pergunnahs .	. ..	.....	6,180	6,208	... ..	.. .. ..	... .	.. ..
Bograh	.. ...	. .....	.....	.....	.. ..	..... .	.....	... .. .
Dinagepore ..	..	.....	.. ..	.	..	. . .	30th March 1892	30th March 1882 ..
Maldah . .	18,321	3 018				Permanent settlement	. . .	31st March 1879 .
Moorshedabad . .	.	.	.	6,205-12-0	.	.	30th April 1870 to 31st March 1878	31st March 1870 ...
Pubna	17,920	3,079	8 319	2,030	. .	1,901-2	1869-70, 78-79 .	1869-70, 71-72 .
Rajshahye			30,365	20		. .	1870-71, 72 to 74, 75 to 77 & 78 79 to 79-80	1869 70 to 71 72 ..
Rungpore	11,08,2 0	2 068	1,502				31st January and 30th April 1871	31st March 1873 ...

ment.— (Continued.)

OF SETTLEMENT						
Settlements in progress	Total	Settlements previously made, including full record of rights	Settlements previously made without such record	SETTLEMENT DURING THE YEAR. Detailed	SETTLEMENT DURING THE YEAR. Summary	REMARKS (CONDITION OF SETTLEMENT)
... ..	.	. .	.	.	.	Temporary assessment of khas lands settled at an annual rent Khas lands of Government being surplus lands left after appropriation to Presidency college purposes These parcels of lands are let to tenants at a fixed monthly rent without a lease
. .	..			. .		
		. .				This statement is inclusive of Julkur, the area of which is uncertain
		....	..	.	.	These are farming settlements on the usual terms, liable to be cancelled for arrears, there are also some, the lists for which are silently for arrears
						The area of some of the estates could not be ascertained from the record.
.. .				.....	.	Two resumed revenue-free estates have been settled in perpetuity at half rental with the individuals in possession of them
						Of the six estates settled during the year five are Government estates, the remainder is a resumed alluvial accretion Of these, three have been let out for two years, and the rest for one year only.
						The Collector is not in a position at present, for want of survey and settlement records, to supply the information for this table, the said records being in the offices of contiguous districts, from part of which the Bograh jurisdiction has been constituted.
. ..		..		..	..	The mehals are farmed out at a certain rate for certain periods
Temporary settlement		Permanent & temporary settlement		Temporary leases		
						The conditions of settlement are as follows —That as regards the resumed mehals formed by accessions of alluvial deposits a malikana settlement for a term of years has been made with the proprietors of those mehals, and that as regards the khas mehals, and resumed mehals of which the owners have not settled with Government, they are let out in farm or ijarah
1868-69			..	.	..	Pubna is almost entirely settled permanently with the zemindars who pay only a fixed revenue A certain amount of the soil is however settled temporarily, on the conditions of a fixed payment to Government and another payment to the owner of the soil, if he is not the person with whom the settlement is made for a stated period
1870 71				6th March 1869 1st March 1872	1st March 1869	Some of these estates are perpetual, some liable to re-settlement at the expiry of lease, and others are held khas.
1st March 1870	..	.	.	.	.	Some of these estates are the dry bed of the river Teesta and were resumed under Act XI of 1865
						The entries in this table include the permanents of Bykuntpore, Boda, and Sunnyascatta, which have since been transferred to Julpigoree district

SETTLEMENTS.

District	Nature of settlement.	Area in miles	Annual revenue assessed	Date of expiry of settlement		Remarks
	Settled in perpetuity	53·78	49 247	At the close of—		At the close of—	
	Settled for 30 years and upwards	1127·20	282,853	1287, B S. . .	1	1927, A D. .	1
				1290 „ . .	1	1928 „ . .	2
				1295 „ . .	1	1947 „	1
				1296 „ . .	1	1952 „	1
				1299 „	1	1953 „ .	2
				1300 „ .	1	1955 „	2
				1303 „ .	2	1956 „	2
				1304 „ .	3	1957 „	1
				1332 „ . .	2	1959 „	1
				1335 „ „	14	1960 „	3
				1336 „ .	3	1961 „	2
				1337 „	1		
				1338 „ .	4		
				1339 „	14		
				1341 „ . .	5		
				1343 „ .	1		
				1344 „ .	1		
				1345 . .	6		
				1346 „	3		
				1347 „ .			
				1348 „	1		
				1349 „	1		
				1350 „	2		
				1351 „	2		
				1352 „	4		
				1353 „	9		
				1354 „	6		
				1355 „	3		
				1356 „	1		
				1357 „ .	11		
				1358 „ .	2		
				1359 „	4		
				1360 „ .	6		
				1361 „ „	4		
				1362 „	7		
				1363 „	8		
				1364 „	8		
				1365 „	2		
South Islands				1366 „	3		
				1367 „	1		
				1368 „	2		
				1374 „	2		
				At the close of—			
				1276, B S	3		
				1277 „	15		
				1278 „	2		
				1279	6		
				1280 „	3		
				1281 „	7		
				1282 „	2		
				1283 „ .	5		
	Settled for 10 years and under 30 years	192·70	105,761	1284 „ .	9		
				1285 „	4		
				1286 „ .	9		
				1287 „ .	3		
				1288 „ . .	4		
				1289 „	2		
				1290 „	4		
				1291 „	5		
				1292 „ .	14		
				1293 „	13		
				1294 „ .	9		
				1295 „	8		
				At the close of—			
	Under ten years	73·65	66 349	1276, B S	5		
				1277 „	1		
				1278 „ or until re-settlement	17		
				1279, B S	2		
	In progress	165·69	395,113				
	Total*	1613 11					
	Settlements previously made, including full record of right	31·67	9 406				
	Ditto without such record	1484·90	395 484				
	Settled during the year — Detailed survey	85·04	42 054				
	Ditto — Rough survey	10 91	9 848				

* The area will not agree with the total area in column 6, statement No 1, because the area of lands held in fee-simple included in the former, is not shown in this statement, which is for revenue-paying land

2.—FISCAL.

SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT AREA IN ACRES.

Divisions.	Districts	Cultivated			Total.	Uncultivated			
		Irrigated		Unirrigated		Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable waste.	Total area assessed
		By Government works	By private individuals.						
Assam	Durrung	..	28,480	1,81,440	2,09,920	9,550	14,63,000	2,72,6[illegible]	
	Kamroop	..	34,707	4,51,200	4,85,907	.....	8,37,441	8,00,909	4,85,907
	Luckhimpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72,19[illegible]
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	.....	..	..	4,159	.....	146	2,229	54,34,819
	Monghyr								
	Purneah			24,58,240	24,58,240	Unknown	4,06,400	4,74,880	32,21,760
Burdwan	Beerbhoom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hooghly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,06,484
	Midnapore	..		18,[illegible]	18,71,360	12,28,680	..	..	30,95,040
Chittagong	Noakally	..	..	..	7,77,503	1 06,186	..	4,20,002	8,48,291
	Chittagong	....	..	5,27,197	5,27,197	26,665	(Not known separately.)	11,85,151	5,27,197
	Tipperah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,52,100
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh	..	..	13,18,000 *3	13,18,000 *3	..	29,40,875 *8	2,53,053 *6	44,93,738 *7
	Singbhoom		..	..	8,52,480	..	11,36,040	8,92,890	61,851
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Garrow Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Julpigoree	..	..	1 171	1,171	280	671	655	2,779
Orissa	Balasore	..	..	6,81,826 3 16	6,81,826 3 16	73,025 2 37	71,503 2 2	2,73 958 1 34	1,10,034 2 9
	Cuttack	75 000	Not known	5,69,209 2 0	6,70,209 2	96,589 2 0	94,557 2 0	7,69,896 3 0	7 64,567
	Poorce	..	..	4,94 518	4,94,518	115	34,916	3,28,631	3,63,662
	Cachar	..	..	1 60,434	1,60,434	25,435	3,58,714	25,435	5,70,048
Dacca	Dacca								
	Furreedpore	..	..	7 31,800	7,31,800	.. ..	85,120	1,47,109	9,64 03[illegible]
	Mymensingh			22,70,680	22,70,680	3,20,000	8,20 180	7,16,800	41,36,960
	Sylhet	..	.. ..	25 35,680	25 35,680	.. ..	6,78,100	2,56,800	14,70 080
Patna	Chumparun			19 93 911	19 93 911	2,77,283	19 93,311	2,08,211	22,00,482
	Gya						...	.. ..	
	Patna	..	..						a. r. p.
	Shahabad	..	11,81,561	5,81,880	17,63 441	57,373	2,76,215	2,16,128	11,68,031 2 28
	Tirhoot	.. ..			..	..			22,55,814
Presidency	Calcutta	..	.. ..		..	..	..	..	39,13,221
	Jessore	..	.. ..		..	..	..	..	3 200
	Nuddea	....	.. ..	21,18,100	21,18,100	..	..	..	..
	24-Pergunnahs	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Rajshahye	Bograh	..	.. ..	.....	...	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..
	Dinagepore	..	.. ..	20 89,404	20,89,404	..	4,17,883	8,35,766	33,43,054
	Maldah		..	4,26,583	4,26,583	76,804	2,44,180	70,904	8,24,521
	Pubna	..	.. ..	5,31,542	5,31,542	96,314	96,074	53,557	7,77,487
	Rajshahye	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.....	18,95,833
								1 70 187	25,35 455

Assessment area in acres.

ASSESSMENT				REMARKS.
Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	
3 57,419	1 11 10		1 11 10	
7 07,267	1 9 5		1 9 5	
1,13,752				
	1 8 0	0 2 0	1 10 0	The detail of cultivated, culturable, and uncultivated area, cannot be given precisely, therefore the total area only has been given
12,30,132	8 to 7 as	2 to 12 as	1 0 0	No reliable data can be filled up.
				This table is sent up blank, because it does not appear to apply to a district which is entirely included in the permanent settlement of 1793
				The survey of the district being in progress, the remainder of the table could not be filled up
20,23,752				
7,26,152	0 13 8 7 kr. 1 ch		13 as. 8 p., 7 kr. 1 ch	Rs. 417, on account of fisheries, are not shown here
				Column 7 cannot be filled in, as survey papers show cultivated and culturable in one lump sum Survey papers do not show the amount of irrigated or grazing lands In this district the Government rate for culturable and cultivated lands is always the same.
7,45,358	1 13 10		0 3 7	The rate per acre is obtained from Sir H. Ricketts's settlement papers
9,81,874	10 as		0 10 0	No new information can be given, as the district was not surveyed during the year.
1,01,811	9 4 pie per acre.	None	2 7 pie per acre.	
Colehan 43,791	Colehan 1 2 3	Colehan 0 2 1	Colehan 0 2 10	
Parahat 7,319	Parahat 1 12 4	Parahat 0 0 5	Parahat 0 0 10	
Dholbhoom 4,267	Dholbhoom .. 0 0 3	Dholbhoom 0 0 2	Dholbhoom 0 0 3	
57,377				
				In the hills the only rate for cultivated, culturable, or uncultivable land is 3 annas an acre for 5 years and 6 annas for the succeeding 25 years On a few cases of old settlement 8 annas an acre was, and still is, taken. In the plains the average on an acre of cultivation is from 5 annas to 12 annas, and on culturable lands 1 to 3 annas an acre
96,597				
81,103				*Julpigoree*.—The rate per acre cannot be given Land in the Western Dooars is assessed at about Rs. 6 per land, or the quantity of land that can be cultivated by one plough.
	rs. as. p.			
1,19,521	0 13 9½		0 8 6¾	The figures in this table are taken from the settlement records, hence they do not agree with those in table I, which are taken from the survey records
12,86,514	1 14 8½	0 5 1	1 10 11	The area (17,086 acres) of Killahs Anl, Bishenpore, Mudupore, Puttja, Koogung, Chedree, and Kulkulal, where there have been no detailed measurement and assessment has been excluded from this statement
6 60,568	1 5 11	0 8 0	0 12 0	
1,39 717	0 13 11	0 6 2	0 5 11	As explained in the previous year's return it is impossible to give exactly the rates of assessment as required The way in which the rates in the table have been calculated is as follows:—Rate per acre on cultivated land is calculated on all land under cultivation, whether at present rent free or paying revenue Rate on culturable land is calculated on all settled lands of this kind in the district, whether actually under culture or not, and whether revenue paying or rent-free In making the above calculations, the demand for the year 1868-69 was taken as the gross revenue for all settled land in the district.
			0 4 7	
2 21,634	0 4 8	0 1 2	0 3 8	Amount of grazing lands cannot be accurately ascertained, being chiefly on the constantly shifting churs of the Ganges
8,45,609			0 3 3	No system of irrigation is prevalent in this district Some columns are left blank, as, from the settlements made in the year 1786-87, it does not appear that different rates had been assessed with reference to the nature of the lands The rates adopted in recent settlements can be stated to be annas 15 per 6 per acre respectively for cultivated and culturable lands.
4,70 670	0 8 0	0 5 3	0 2 0	The cattle chiefly graze in the large bowars and on tilahs during the dry season. There appears to be no land expressly set aside for grazing and not used for any other purpose.
5,14,126	0 8 0	0 4 1	0 4 1	
14,46,417				There are no means available for filling up this statement. Settlement records destroyed in the Mutiny
14 47 272			1 0 11	
16,87,911	0 12 11½	1st year 4 As.	0 11 11	
		2nd ,, 6 ,,		
		3rd ,, 8 ,,		
		4th ,, 1 Re		
17,32,612	0 7 1			
25,410			7 5 0	
				No survey operations in progress
				In the survey register no distinction is made between cultivable and uncultivable waste.
				The settlement and survey papers do not furnish the materials for filling up these columns.
				The survey records of this district are incomplete, the information regarding many mouzahs being in the Dinagepore and Mymensingh offices.
17,50,609	2 4 0	0 0 0	0 8 0	
2,97,789	0 9 6	0 3 0	0 5 0	Taken from the survey records of 1848-49 The figures probably do not represent very correctly the present average.
3,14,500	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 6 10	
10,30,573			0 8 8	
11,12,880			about 7 0	The area in acres ascertained from the main circuit maps.

3.—FISCAL.

VARIETIES OF TENURE HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF ESTATES.										
		GREAT ZEMINDARIES PAYING MORE THAN Rs 50,000 REVENUE		LARGE ZEMINDARIES PAYING MORE THAN Rs. 5,000 REVENUE.					HOLDERS OF REVENUE-FREE TENURES.				
		Held by individuals under law of primogeniture	Held by individuals and families under ordinary law.	Under law of primogeniture.	Under ordinary law.	Small zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities.	Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common.	Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 10.	In perpetuity.	For life.	Landholders who have redeemed the revenue.	Purchase of waste lands.	Total.
Assam	Durrung	.....	.	.....	.		.	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	82
	Kamroop	.....	..			1,164	3,069	70,342	42	.	5	54	74,676
	Lukhimpore	.....	..		.	.....	..	201	.. ..	.....	11	62	274
	Nowgong	.....	.....	.....	..	.....			5	.	2	29	36
	Seebsaugor	.	.....	.....	.	..		132	60	150	31	40	413
	Naga Hills	...	.....	.	.....	..	.....		.....	.....	..	.	.....
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	1	.....	..	17	744	.. .	3,488	.....	.....	.	.....	4,251
	Monghyr	.....	2	3	8	3,437	.....		4,510	1	41	..	8,002
	Purneah	26	118	.	68	534	.....	897	...	211	.....	.....	1,854
Burdwan	Bancoorah	2	..	1	7	896	. .	.....	375	.....	11	.	1,288
	Beerbhoom	.....	2	.	19	314	.	205	167	.....	..		707
	Burdwan	5	1	5	24	4,822	.....	.....	975	.....	142	.....	5,974
	Hooghly	.....	3	..	51	3,803	.....	.....	196	.	2	.....	4,055
	Midnapore	.....	5	.....	31	1,601	.....	1,187	Not ascertained		.....	.....	2,824
Chittagong	Noacolly	.	1	.....	30	1,720	.....	.....	10	...	36	..	1,896
	Chittagong		..	6	1	29,160	.	.	280	.	14,018	75	43,540
	Tipperah	.....	3	.....	24	615	.....	1,344	.....	.	19	.....	2,005
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh	.	..	2	.....	59	.....	182	23	..	.	..	266
	Lohardduggah	..	..	1	.....	73	.....	549	.....	1	.....		623
	Maunbhoom	1	..	.....	.	34	.	.....	.....	.	..		35
	Singbhoom	.....	.	..	..	1	2	.....	18	1	.....		22
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling	.....	.....		.....	.. .	...	928	..	.....	186	67	1,171
	Goalpara	.....		..	7	16	.....	.....	1	.....	.....		24
	Julpigoree*	.....		.	.....	. .	.....	.....	.....	.	1	1,122	1,123
Orissa	Balasore	.....	.	.....	10	649	.....	820	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,479
	Cuttack	...	...	3	13	933	..	2,304	. .	.	. .	.....	3,273
	Pooree	.....	2	1	6	413	. .	.....	136	.....	.	...	558
Dacca	Backergunge	. ..	1	2	23	3,739	.	.....	8	.....	15	.	3,788
	Cachar	.. .	.....	.	.		7,871	. .	238	.	.	192	8,301
	Dacca	.....	.	.	10	2,7[illegible]	.....	. .	56	. .	23	.....	8,[illegible]
	Furreedpore		..	..	6	152	.....	2,137		.	.	.....	2,295
	Mymensingh		.....	..	28	5,851	.	.....	139	. .	40	.	6,058
	Sylhet	. .	.....	. .	..	77,704	. . .	. ..	227	.....	224	12	78,177
Patna	Chumparun	89	...	20	48	558	110	.....	...	.. ..	.....	.....	825
	Gya	. .	1	.	26	2,107	.	2,277	152	2	11	. .	4,576
	Patna	...	..	.	16	6,048	.....	.....	772	...	8	.....	6,844
	Sarun	1	.....	5	13	3,313	.....	.....	9	.....	3	.....	3,344
	Shahabad	1	..	23		4,552	.	.	..	.....	.. .	.. .	4,576
	Tirhoot	Durbungah 97 estates	.....	54	45	14,800	. .	9,974	946	.....	37	...	11,308
Presidency	Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	10,904	.....	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,554
	Jessore	...	2	.....	26	3,540	.....	.....	137	.....	48	...	3,753
	Nuddea	.....	2	.....	43	673	.....	2,214	484	.....	25	.....	3,441
	24-Pergunnahs	.....	3	.....	73	1,880	.....	.....	200	1	3	.....	2,160
Rajshahye	Bograh	.....	...	.....	24	844	.	.....	35	.....	4	.....	907
	Dinagepore	.....	1	.....	101	640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	742
	Maldah	.....	.....	.....	12	[illegible]	.....	306	10	.....	2	.....	515
	Moorshedabad	...	2	.....	30	894	.....	1,924	...	.....	.....	.....	2,850
	Pubna	.....	.....	.....	14	225	.....	592	.....	.....	.....	.....	831
	Rajshahye	.....	1	.....	42	1,658	.....	.....	114	.....	5	.....	1,820
	Rungpore	1	1	8	41	517	.....	.....	307	.....	.....	.....	870

* Boda and Potgram fall under this head, but the latter (Potgram) has come under the jurisdiction of this district

held direct from Government.

NUMBER OF VILLAGES.										
GREAT ZEMINDARIES PAYING MORE THAN Rs. 50,000 REVENUE.		LARGE ZEMINDARIES PAYING MORE THAN Rs. 5,000 REVENUE.		Small zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities.	Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common.	Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100.	HOLDERS OF REVENUE-FREE TENURES		Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	Purchasers of waste lands	Total.
Held by individuals under law of primogeniture.	Held by individuals and families under ordinary law.	Under law of primogeniture.	Under ordinary law.				In perpetuity.	For life.			
.	..		. .	.. ..	..	..	.....	.	... .	.	.....
....		.....	.	3,3[illegible]	979	3,568	2	.	. 5	22	7,944
.....	..	...	. ..	. ..	.. .	754	... .	... .	. .	...	754
. ...	. .	..	. ..	....	..	.....	24	... .	. ..	... .	2[illegible]
.	. .	.	. .	...	.	. . .	. .	.	..	. ...	. .
.	..	... .	.....	....		.	..	. . .	... ..	.	.
1,523	..	.. .	1,150	3,275	...	1,938	... .	. .	.....	... ..	7,986
	298	177	55	5,482		...	. . .	. . .	. . .	...	6,012
499	3,068	.....	1,582	1,352	..	1,480	.....	631	....	. .	8,613
428	. ..	40	110	896	. .	... .	375	.. .	11	. ..	1,860
. ..	646	.	1,604	2,765	....	452	756	.. .	.....	.....	6,253
4,379	140	284	702	12,495	. . .	. ..	2,977	..	142	.. ..	21,119
[illegible]	1,385	. .	[illegible] 1,786	2,717	[illegible]	..	[illegible]803	. . ..	1	.	[illegible]7,092
... .	2,335	. . .	4,260	7,979	.....	3,[illegible]	.....	... ..	.. .	.	18,321
.. ..	1,105	...	2,102	4,659	... ..	.....	22	. ..	7	....	8,075
..		375	570	....	...	. ...	... .	.. ...	....	75	1,020
. ....	3,168	. ...	1,643	2,621	... ..	426	.... .	..	.....	..	7,861
.. .	.	4,241	.. .	2,878	..	301	334	. . ..	... ..	.. . .	7,754
.	.	.... .	. ..	....	. .	. ....	...	.....	. ...	. .	. ..
2,206	..	... .	. .	6,569		... .	... .	.....	.....	.. . .	8,8[illegible]
.. ..	. ..	..	.. .	1,196	1,300	. ..	55	1	.	.	2,561
...	... .	.	.....	..	. . .	.....	....	.. .	.	... ..	..
. .	.....		.	.. .	. .	. ..	.... .	.....	. ...	. . ..	.
. .	.... .	. . .	. .	.	.	. .	... .	.....	27	211	239
. .	.. ...	.	1,209	6,796	. . .	3,324	...	. .	.....	.. ..	11,329
..	. . .	910	1,245	4,150	. ..	232	83	.....	.	. .	6,620
...[illegible]	1,521	.. .	674	1,244	. ...	. .	276	. .	. .	... ..	3,702
... ..	427	1,071	3,545	21,267	.. .	.. ..	45	. ..	19	.. ...	26,374
. . .	.... .	.	...	.. ..	286	. .	5	. .	. ....	185	476
.....	...	. .	3,260	30,008	. ...	.. .	. . ..	...	.....	. ....	33,268
	.....	... .	1,077	156	. . .	780	.. .	... ..	... .	.....	2,013
... ..	... .	.. ..	3,947	5,597	. ...	..	500	[illegible]	28	... .	10,072
.....	. ....	..	..	7,076	... .	.	2,200	. . . .	234	7	9,517
1,382	.....	450	113	539	59	... ..	.. ...	... ..	... ..	.. .	2,552
. ..	518	.. .	2,522	....	... .	.....	519	19	11	.	3,589
... ..	... .	.	198	8,055	.	. ....	772	..	8	.....	9,033
925	.... .	259-3-10	345-2-[illegible]	3,632-9-[illegible]	. ....	... ..	17	. .	13[illegible]	... ..	5,179
336	.... .	2,720	.	4,483	.....	.....	207	8	.....	. ...	7,756
1,033	.....	88	2,500	11,470	... .	.....	1,273	. . .	37	.....	17,301
. ..	.. ..	. ...	..	2	.....	.. ..	. ..	.....	.....	.....	2
... ..	.. ...	.	.. .	..	.....	... ..	1,316		70	.. .	1,386
... ..	584	..	348	400	. . ..	378	520	. ....	25	.....	3,250
. ..	621	.. ...	2,807	8,551	.....	.....	.....	1	. ....	.....	11,980
.....	.....	.....	2,142	4,085	.....	.....	62	. ....	4	.....	6,293
.. .	585	.....	8,545	5,974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	14,904
.....	.....	.. ..	868	2,186	.. ..	400	192	.....	2	.....	3,738
.....	1,310	. ..	1,393	5,271	.....	3,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,182
.....	.....	. . .	1,487	1,942	.....	2,343	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	5,772
.. ...	463	.....	5,255	5,347	.....	.....	601	.....	.....	.....	11,666
525	470	377	3,027	1,428	.....	.....	473	.....	.....	.....	6,306

in April 1870, and the rent-roll of Boda was not transferred to this district until April 1869.

3.—*Fiscal—Varieties of Tenure held*

DIVISIONS	DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF HOLDERS OR SHAREHOLDERS.											
		GREAT ZEMINDARIES PAYING MORE THAN Rs 50,000 REVENUE.		LARGE ZEMINDARIES PAYING MORE THAN Rs. 5,000 REVENUE.		Small zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities	Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common	Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100.	HOLDERS OF REVENUE FREE TENURES.		Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	Purchasers of waste lands.	Total.
		Held by individuals under law of primogeniture.	Held by individuals and families under ordinary law.	Under law of primogeniture.	Under ordinary law.				In perpetuity.	For life.			
Assam	Durrung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kamroop	..	..	..	..	3,469	5,540	70,342	47	..	3	42	79,443
	Lukhimpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,907	..	..	11	62	19,980
	Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	43	52
	Seebsaugor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	133	..	..	141
	Naga Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	1	..	..	105	858	..	5,220	..	..	..	..	6,176
	Monghyr	..	35	3	80	.....	..	..	5,057	2	41	..	5,168
	Purneah	1	50	....	54	429	..	1,355	..	400	..	..	2,289
Burdwan	Bancoorah	1	..	1	12	896	..	..	140	..	11	..	1,061
	Beerbhoom	..	19	..	150	1,245	..	660	553	..	..	..	2,627
	Burdwan	1	6	1	55	20,020	..	..	4,850	..	740	..	25,673
	Hooghly	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Midnapore	..	15	..	99	4,182	..	1,817	..	..	.....	.....	6 113
Chittagong	Noacolly	..	5	..	216	4,513	..	..	14	..	49	..	4,797
	Chittagong	..	..	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
	Tipperah	..	10	..	113	1,629	..	2,775	..	..	26	..	4 558
Chota Nagpore	Hazarecbaugh	..	..	2	..	59	..	182	23	..	..	..	266
	Lohardugga	..	..	1	..	58	..	450	..	..	..	..	509
	Manbhoom	1	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
	Singbhoom	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	18	1	..	..	20
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,278	..	..	186	26	1,490
	Goompara	..	..	..	1	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	26
	Julpigoree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,923	1,924
Orissa	Balasore	..	..	..	60	2,350	..	1,438	..	..	..	..	3 848
	Cuttack*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pooree	..	2	1	10	1,032	..	..	14,949	..	..	..	4 995
Dacca	Backergunge	..	2	1	120	5,173	..	..	43	..	19	..	5,358
	Cachar	..	..	..	..	..	75,718	..	315	..	..	241	76 264
	Dacca	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	132	..	37	..	194
	Furreedpore	..	..	..	20	313	..	2,331	..	..	..	..	2 664
	Mymensing	..	..	..	80	17,553	..	..	231	..	31	..	17,895
	Sylhet	..	..	..	..	543,562	..	..	2,270	..	374	11	546,217
Patna	Chumparun	..	..	..	4	811	199	..	..	..	..	..	1,014
	Gya	..	4	..	228	10,930	..	9,285	..	2	14	..	20,469
	Patna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,401	..	..	..	2,401
	Sarun	1	..	5	522	11,522	..	..	41	..	6	..	12,097
	Shahabad	1	..	5,320	..	20,757	..	..	214	16	..	..	26 308
	Tirhoot	1	..	1	45	14,800	..	..	..	..	67	..	14,914
Presidency	Calcutta	..	..	..	..	2	..	10,004	..	19	629	..	11,654
	Jessore	..	3	..	90	6,216	..	..	374	..	53	..	6 736
	Nuddea	..	42	..	300	1,360	..	3,000	76,000	..	25	..	80,727
	24-Pergunnahs	..	17	..	239	4,125	..	..	..	1	..	..	4,382
Rajshahye	Bograh	..	..	..	137	2,214	..	..	62	..	6	..	2,419
	Dinagepore	..	1	..	333	1,585	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,919
	Maldah	..	..	..	32	330	..	283	15	..	2	..	662
	Moorshedabad	..	7	..	108	2,495	..	2,154	..	..	..	..	4,764
	Pubna	..	..	..	105	838	..	949	..	..	..	..	1,892
	Rajshahye	..	3	..	206	4,045	..	..	255	..	5	..	5,114
	Rungpore	1	1	3	224	1,673	..	..	551	..	..	..	2,453

* There are entire revenue-free villages appertaining to some of the estates above exhibited

rect from Government.—(Continued.)

GROSS AREA IN ACRES.

GREAT ZEMINDARIES PAYING MORE THAN Rs. 50,000 REVENUE.		LARGE ZEMINDARIES PAYING MORE THAN Rs. 5,000 REVENUE.		Small zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities.	Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common.	Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100.	HOLDERS OF REVENUE-FREE TENURES.		Landholders who redeemed the revenue.	Purchasers of waste lands	Total.
Held by individuals under law of primogeniture.	Held by individuals and families under ordinary law.	Under law of primogeniture.	Under ordinary law				In perpetuity.	For life.			
.....	... ..	.. ..	....	...	...	... .	..	... ..	... ..	32,423	32 423
.	. ..	. .	..	125,943	81,6[illegible]	275,270	531	. ...	11,268	20,069	516,775
. ..	. ..	.....	. .		. .	72,192	.	...	11 442	57,514	141,148
.. .	.	. ...	. .	..	. .		3,176	. .	766	13,275	17,151
...	..	. ...	. .			244,147	25,190	1,444	22,793	23 611	317,515
..	.. ..	.....	...	....	. .	879	.	.	.		879
1,023,516	... .		1,314,901	1,079,94[illegible]	.	996,084		. ..	...		4,014,446
. .	140,195	216,009	4,500	1,148,613	. .	.	5,241	30	175	.	1,514 953
589,795	1,546,024	. .	788,920	242 965		51,628		19,625	.		3,241 9.7
534,483	.. ...	23,470	93,678	205,4[illegible]	..	..	6 375	.	18	.	863,415
	140,591	. ..	178 809	504 969	.	129,308	19 [illegible]6				1 273,579
1,532,859	50,808	29,337	148,442	296,292	..	.	75 143		106		2,183,187
	250,105		520,808	436,176	...		16,624	0-1-15	. .	.	1,223,218 1-15
. ...	809,522	.	598,455	1,241,700	.	570,820			. .	.	4,220,497
	231,184	...	554,915	509 681		. ..	7,864	.. .	47	..	1,303,691
	.	46,474	4,918	. .	.	.		. ..	. .	176,819	228,211
	529,585	. .	459,977	494,872	..	60,882	...	. ..	60		1,545,377
...	. ...	2,[illegible]46,624	. ..	1,123,312	. .	842,486	280,828	. .	.		4,493,250
. ..	.	[illegible]	. .	.. ..	. ..		. .	.		.	... .
.	.	.	..		..	.		. . .			.
.	.	.	. ..	768,640	1,629,440	.	3,637	75		.	2,401,792
		. ..	.	. .	. . .	259,454	. .	.	74,722	55,875	390,051
..	...	.	375,208	1,456,845	..		174	..	.	.	1,830,287
.. .	.. ..	..		.	.	. . .	.		..		
.	...	. .	272,940-1-9	632,863 3-31	. . ..	83,346 2-27	.	.	111 157 2-10	.. ..	1,100,314-2-9
.. ..	.	492,563-2-0	460,575-3-0	1,124,968 2	.	102 733-3-0	44 570	.. .	.	..	2,225 112
..	515,527		221 629	243,563	. ..	. .	211 647	.	...	.	1,192,366
.	11,366	161,979	847,783	2,009,706	. . .	.	3,131	..	414	..	3,094,379
	..		.	.	247,135	.	1,727	.	.	391,215	641,077
.	. .	.	731,921	1,328,388	...	.		..			2,060,159
.	.	..	275 202-3-16	175,125-1-3	...	144,231 3-38	. .	.. .			594,560-0 17
	.....	.....	1,826,183	2,505,577	.	..	4,773		447		4,136,980
. .	. ...	. .	..	1,79[illegible],887 0-19-9	.. .	. . .	23,020-2-27		633 3-21	26,583	1,843,135 2 27-9
1,318,552-1-9	...	436,596-13-0	..	256,259-0-33	23,220 0-16	.		. .	.	..	. . .
	178,285-8-1	.	1,165,961-0-20		. .		305,918 2 7	14,391-3-12	12-1-18		1,664 579 2-13
a r p	. .	...	119 332	1,248,699	..	.. ..	62 044	. ..	7	.	1,430,082
245,522-0-38	... ..	87,282-2-5	23,121-2-12	1,305 316 1 28	..	.	7,865-1-13	. .	6-2-12	.	1,669,114-2-10
107,636	.	1,045,531	..	1,649,408	.	.	9,948	5,41	... .	.	2,817,969
537,525	.... .	33,000	836,200	2,506,190	.. .	.	122,130	.. ..	270	.....	4,035,121
...	...	. . . .	..	34	.. .	1,928	.	[illegible]	37	. ...	.. ..
. ...	.	. ...		.. . .	.. .	. .	21,015	..	28-2-7	..	21,038-2-7
. .	263,099	. .	922,430	803,007	.	91,591	20,467	.	610	....	2,118,400
..	118,557	. ...	620,048	846,978	....	.....	12,743	17	...		1,599,243
.	.....	.. ..	2,70,876-3-7	4,47,010-1-17	.....	.....	3,602-1-0	.	28-1-13		721,517-2-37
. ..	88,403	. ..	1,954,428	1,300,223	.. .	. ..	.	....	.		3,343,054
.	. ..	..	817,298	493,418	.... .	15,339	4 178	. . .	11	...	332,244
.	383,088	. ...	384,857	818.472	. ....	30,025	16 325	. .....	.....	. ....	1,627,770
. . .	. ..	... ..	351,420	359,423	...	66,644		. .....	. . .	.. ..	777,487
.... .	65,902	....	265,803	1,564,399	.... .	.. ..	25,648	. .	29	. ..	1,921,481
224,531	35,069	319,325	1,268,818	953,455	.....	...	63 443	.....	. ..	.... .	3,183,239

esides these there are numerous petty lakhiraj tenures included nearly in all the estates shown above

3.—*Fiscal—Varieties of Tenure held*

Divisions.	Districts	AVERAGE AREA OF EACH ESTATE.										
		Great zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue		Large zemindaries paying more than Rs 5,000 revenue.		Small zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities.	Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common	Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs 100	Holders of revenue free tenures		Landholders who have redeemed revenue.	Purchasers of waste lands.	Total.
		Held by individuals under law of primogeniture.	Held by undivided families under ordinary law.	Under law of primogeniture.	Under ordinary law.				In perpetuity	For life.			
Assam.	Durrung											395	395
	Kamroop					405	27½	32	531½		2,253	770½	
	Lukhimpore							399			1,040	927	2,366
	Nowgong								675		350	157	1,442
	Seebsaugor							1,849	424	9	735	501	3,008
	Naga Hills												
Bhaugul-pore.	Bhaugulpore	1,023,516			77,347	2,235		285					4,179
	Monghyr		70,007½	72,035	5,625	319					4		148,089½
	Purneah	22,684	13,101		11,602	434		60		94			1,748
Burdwan.	Bancoorah	267,241½		23,479	31,226	229			17		17		670,1
	Beerbhoom		70,29		25 961	1,608		631	119				97,852
	Burdwan	306,571	50,80	15,867	6 187	61			77		1		579,570
	Hooghly		8436		10	114½			85		3½		93 773-1-30½
	Midnapore		161,90		10,305	775		481					182,166
Chitta-gong	Noacolly		231,18		18 197	295			786		1		250,703
	Chittagong			7,746	4 918							2,857	15,021
	Tipperah		176,52		19,165	804		45			3		
Chota Nagpore.	Hazarecbaugh			1,123,312		19,039		4,629	12,210				
	Lohardugga												
	Manbhoom												
	Singbhoom					768,640	814 720		202	75			1,585,637
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling							Nearly 270			396	980	1,646
	Goalparah												
	Julpigoree												
Orissa	Balasore				27,294 2-21	975 0-22		101-2-25			75-0-25		
	Cuttack			164 188	35,129	1,180-2		14-2					
	Pooree		257,758		30,938	588			1,556				296,840
Dacca	Backergunge		11,356	80,989	36,861	574			391		28		
	Cachar						91 3		7 2			3.778	3,816½
	Dacca				73,182	142							
	Furreedpore				45 867	1,152 0-8		118-3 24					
	Mymensingh				67,220	391			37		16		65,667
	Sylhet					23-0-28 11½			101		2-2-33	2,215 1-0	
Patna	Chumparun	3807-13-2-7			113,757 12-0								
	Gya				41,844-2-31				2,012-2 19	7,195 3-31	1-0-34		
	Patna				7,458-2-0	206-1			80 3		0-0-9		7,745-8
	Sarun	245,522-0-38		17,456-2-1	1,778-2-1½	393-3-35			875-3-28		2-0-30½		266,027-1-26
	Shahabad	107,696		45,457		362							153,155
	Tirhoot	5,544		629	4,181	251			128		7		10,740
Presidency	Calcutta					17-0-0		0-0-27		0-0-13	0-0-6		
	Jessore								153 3		2 roods		
	Nuddea		126 33		21 158	1,233		41	42		26		
	24-Pergunnahs		39,51		8,70	450				17			48,546
Rajeshahye	[illegible]				11,274-0-5	520-2-21			102-3 27		7-0-13		
	Dinagepore		88,403		19,350	2,011							4,505
	Maldah				26,141	2,667		50	617		5		2,978
	Moorshedabad		191,544		12,828	909		15					
	Pubna				25,101	1,597		112					
	Rajshahye		65,902		63,215	9,436			224 9		5 8		
	Rungpore	224,531	358,669	1,001,441	30,824	1,837			206				

direct from Government.—(Continued.)

AVERAGE ASSESSMENT OF EACH ESTATE										
GREAT ZEMINDARIES PAYING MORE THAN Rs. 50,000 REVENUE.		LARGE ZEMINDARIES PAYING MORE THAN Rs 5,000 REVENUE		Small zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities	Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common.	Proprietary cultivators paying separately including all small estates paying less than Rs 100	HOLDERS OF REVENUE-FREE TENURES.		Landholders who have relinquished the revenue.	Purchasers of waste lands	Total.
Held by individuals under law of primogeniture.	Held by individuals and families under ordinary law	Under law of primogeniture.	Under ordinary law.				In perpetuity	For life.			
.	.	....	.. ...	..	.	.. ..	. .	... .	.	1,162	
. .	. .	. .			23	8	807½	. ...			
..	. .	..	.	.	.....	731	. ..	. .			731
....	.... .		..	. . .	.	.	. .	.. .			.
.		.	. .		. .	3,292	.	..	2,092	6,441	
.	.	. .	..	. . .		408	.	. .	.	..	
72,534	. .	..	10,634-8-0	510 9-0	. .	18		. .	.	. . .	163
	60,911-1-6	13,504-13-0	5,656-0-0	167-14 4				. .	.	.	80,240 2-10
7,469-2-6	5,436 0-4	..	4,008-2-4	184-10-1	..	12-13-4	.	... .	..		
1,66,380½		23,466	6,634	79[illegible]		...		. .	. ..	....	347[illegible]
	54,928	. .	13,539	1,151	. ..	39		... ..	.	. ...	69,657
4,71,070	63,271	22,267	5,099	63	.	..		...	.		5,61,770
.	[illegible]	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	.	[illegible]	.	. .	[illegible]	..	.
.	.	..	. ..	. .	. .	. .		... ..		...	..
...	1,02,8?0	.	12,367	146	.	..... .	.....	. .	0-4-4	. .	1,15,342-4-4
	.	15,192	9,836	17			70	. ..	. .		.
	88,264	...	10,780	653	.	23		... ..	9 annas		.
..	.	17,445	.	466	.	66	409	.. ..	...	...	. ....
		..	..	..			...	. . .	.		
55,794	..		.	1,016		. .	.	.		..	..
	.. .	..	.	4,267	26,555	..	287	98		.	31,207
..		. .	.	... .	. .	nearly 63	..	.....	...	11,309	11,372
..	. .	.		. ....	.. ...	. ..	. .	. .			. . .
.	..	. ..	.	..	.		.. ..	...	41,100	35 3	41,435 3
....	.		15,509-13 2	603-1 8½	... .	52-5-8½	....	.....	.	. ..	.. ..
..	. .	18,240	9,174	583	...	23	.. ..	.. ..	.	. ..	28,020
	1,16,895	5,525	19,578	292	.	...	. ..	.....	.	. . .	1,42,060
..	65,904	32,107	1[illegible],850	121	...	.. . .	.....	.. ...	..	... ..	. . .
.	.		.	...	177	.	.. ..	.. .	..	4,971	4,988·7
	. ..	..	8,804	51	.	. .	.... .	. .	. .	.	.
	..	. ..	16,320-8-2	611-8-4½	.	14-5-11½	.. ..	.. ...	.	.	...
	. .		13,895	70	... ..	..	.	. . .	0-6-10		.
		... .	. ..	6-0-2	...	..	83-15-2	..	0 6-6	6,633	.. . .
3,817-13-2-7	.....	6,771,317	....	1,911-11-15	..	.	..		.	.....	... .
.	..	.	... ..	.	. .	.. .	. . .	6,808-9 1	0-9-3	. . .	.
		.	9,351-3	214 4	.	. .		.	0-6-6	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,01,282-14-4½		13,431-13-3	7,710-1-8½	290-9-9	.. .	. . .	.. ..	... .	. .	...	. ..
74,535	. .	10,308	..	302		. ..	... .	.	.. .	.	85,115
1,921	.	325	1,225	128	.	.....	.. .	.....	. . .	...	3,599
.....	..	..	. .	511	.. ..	1-12-8	.. .	.. ..		..	
.	1,64,591	.. .	4,42,635	4,15,126	. .	.....	. . ..	. .	0-13-0	.	10,22,192-13-0
.	57,942	.. .	16,035	1,027		30	30	....	14	...	
.	61,701	. .	11,565	312	.	. . . .	.....	29	1,926	... .	75,533
... ..	. .....	.. ..	6,992-0-0	307-15-0	.	.	. .....	.....	0-12-0	.	..
.... .	85,127	. .	9,378-8-0	1,111-10-10	... .	.....	...	....	... ..	. . .	23,702
.. ..	.. .	. ..	... ..	..	....	.... .	. ....	.....	0-13-9	....	0-13-9
.. .	1,43,628	... ..	12,692-6-4	700-14-6	.....	23-9-4	... ..	.....	. ...	.... .	.
.....	.. ..	.....	1,072	660	.	26	.....	.....	.. .	... .	. .
.....	55,478	...	12,950	266-28	. ..	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.. .	. . .
1,00,010	84,101	13,737	13,450	646	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ....	.. ...

3.—*Fiscal—Varieties of Tenure held*

Divisions	Districts	Revenue rate per acre. Great zemindaries paying more than Rs 50,000 revenue. Held by individuals under law of primogeniture.	Great zemindaries paying more than Rs 50,000 revenue. Held by individuals and families under ordinary law	Large zemindaries paying more than Rs 5,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture	Large zemindaries paying more than Rs 5,000 revenue. Under ordinary law.	Small zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities.	Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common.	Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs 100	Holders of revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity.	Holders of revenue-free tenures. For life.
Assam	Durrung									
	Kamroop					1 10 4	0 13 6	2 0 3		
	Lukhimpere							1-10 to 3-4		
	Nowgong									
	Seebsaugor							2 2 3		
	Naga Hills							0 8 0		
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	0 1 11			0 2 8	0 3 7		0 1 0		
	Monghyr		0 13 10	0 2 11	1 0 0	0 7 0				
	Purneah	0 5 3	0 6 9		0 6 6	0 6 5		0 3 4		
Burdwan	Bancoorah	0 9 11		1 0 0	0 3 4	0 5 6				
	Beerbhoom		0 12 6		0 8 8	0 11 5				
	Burdwan	1 8 7	1 3 11	1 5 4	0 13 2	1 0 6				
	Hooghly									
	Midnapore									
Chittagong	Noacolly		0 7 3 8		0 10 9	0 7 0				
	Chittagong			2 0 0	2 0 0					
	Tipperah		0 8 0		0 9 0	0 13 0		0 8 0		
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh			0 0 2 9 8		0 0 4 6 9		0 0 2 7 1	0 0 6 4 3	
	Lohardugga									
	Manbhoom									
	Singbhoom					0 0 1 1	0 0 6 4			
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling									
	Goalpara									
	Julpigoree									
Orissa	Balasore									
	Cuttack			0 1 9 4	0 4 1 2	0 7 10 3		0 8 7 1		
	Pooree		0 7 3		0 8 0	0 7 8				
Dacca	Backergunge		5 12 10	6 4 0	0 5 6	0 3 5				
	Cachar						0 9 0			
	Dacca				0 1 11	0 5 9				
	Furreedpore				0 5 8 4	0 8 3 1		0 3 4 1		
	Mymensing				0 3 2	0 2 4				
	Sylhet					0 4 1			0 13 2	
Patna	Chumparun	4 1 9 11			5 19 0	6 1 0				
	Gya		0 10 5		0 8 1					
	Patna				1 4 0	1 1 0				
	Sarun	5 7 4		12 3 11	4 10 0 4	0 11 9				
	Shahabad	0 11 0		0 3 7 1		0 13 4 1				
	Tirhoot	0 5 0		0 8 0	0 4 0	0 8 0				
Presidency	Calcutta					9 13 0		0 3 0		
	Jessore									
	Nuddea		0 [illegible] 7 0		0 [illegible] 0	0 13 0		0 11 0	0 11 0	
	24-Pergunnahs		1 9 8		1 5 9	1 7 4				
Rajshahye	Bograh				0 9 0	0 9 0				
	Dinagepore		1 0 0		0 8 0	0 8 9				
	Maldah				0 7 2	0 4 10		0 5 0		
	Moorshedabad		0 11 11		0 15 11	0 12 0		1 8 2		
	Pubna				0 6 10	0 [illegible] 1		0 3 9		
	Rajshahye		0 13 5		0 2 9	0 4 5				
	Rungpore	0 7 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 5 0				

direct from Government.—(Continued.)

SUPPOSED NET PROFIT PER ACRE

Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	Purchasers of waste lands.	GREAT ZEMINDARIES PAYING MORE THAN Rs 50,000 REVENUE.		LARGE ZEMINDARIES PAYING MORE THAN Rs. 5,000 REVENUE.		Small zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities.	Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common.	Proprietors cultivators paying separately, cultivating all small estates paying less than Rs 100.	HOLDERS OF REVENUE-FREE TENURES.		Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	Purchasers of waste lands
		Held as individuals under law of primogeniture	Held by individuals according to ordinary law	Under law of primogeniture	Under ordinary law				In perpetuity	For life		
						3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0				2 8 0
								5 0 0			20 0 0	20 0 0
									30 0 0		30 0 0	30 0 0
		0 8 0			0 12 6	0 8 6		0 8 6				
			2 0 0	2 5 0	1 8 0	3 0 6			2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	
		0 5 5	0 6 9		0 6 6	0 6 5				0 12 9		
		0 9 11		1 0 0	0 3 4	0 [illegible] 6						
		1 8 7	1 3 11	1 5 11	0 15 2	1 0 6			3 0 6			
0 4 4			0 11 9		0 13 0	0 13 0			2 0 0		1 4 0	
0 3 0			0 9 0		0 8 0	0 2 0		0 8 0			0 4 0	
				0 2 0								
						0 6 11	0 0 6½					
	1 9 0					None						
			0 3 6		0 2 9½	0 4 9½		0 5 1½				
					0 3 0	0 3 0						
	3 0 6						0 9 0		1 5 0			
					0 2 0	0 1 0						
					0 1 9	1 0 8			1 7 0		1 12 0	
					to 5 10 0	to 5 10 8			to 5 13 0		to 5 12 7	
	0 3 0					0 14 0			1 12 0		1 12 0	0 8 0
					Not known.							
		2 0 0		1 4 0		2 0 0						
			0 6 0		0 10 0	0 12 0		0 10 0	0 10 0		0 7 0	
			2 0 0		2 0 0	2 0 0						
			0 5 0		0 4 0	0 4 0					2 13 3	
					1 0 0	1 0 0		1 0 0	...			
		..	..						..			

4.—FISCAL.

VARIETIES OF TENURE NOT HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT.

4.—*Fiscal—Varieties of Tenure not*

Division	Districts	Number of Holdings: Intermediate holders between zemindars and ryots: On permanent tenure	Number of Holdings: Intermediate holders between zemindars and ryots: On farming leases	Number of Holdings: Ryots holding at fixed rates	Number of Holdings: Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates	Number of Holdings: Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights	Number of Holdings: Holders of service grants	Number of Holdings: Total	Average Area of each Holding: Intermediate holders between zemindars and ryots: On permanent tenure	Average Area of each Holding: Intermediate holders between zemindars and ryots: On farming leases	Average Area of each Holding: Ryots holding at fixed rates	Average Area of each Holding: Ryots with rights of occupancy at variable rates	Average Area of each Holding: Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights	Average Area of each Holding: Holder of service grants	Average Area of each Holding: Total
Assam *	Durrung	.			115			115	.			169-2	.	.	169 2 0
Bhaugalpore	Bhaugulpore	5	. ...	...	. .		.	5	5,028	.			. .		5,028 0 0
	Monghyr		.	.		.	159	159	.					0-3-5	0 3 5
	Purneah	28	.	.	.	.	. .	28	11,200	.	*			.	11,200 0 0
Burdwan	Beerbhoom	.	.		.		8,342	8,342		.		.	.	4 0-0	1 0 0
	Hooghly	Could not be ascertained unless the rent-roll of the zemindars be scrutinized													
Chittagong	Tipperah	73	700	.				773		.	.	.			
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh	492	676				786	1,954	512-5	64 0 0		... ..		632	1,108 5 0
	Singbhoom†	18	1,429	168			818	2,433	10	19 0 0	* 2	. .		6	
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling‡	.			.		1	1				.			
	Julpaigoree	.	81,909	.. .	.		943	1,952							
Orissa	Cuttack§	1,216	. ....	106 390			15,083	221,689	123-3	. .	2 0 0	..	.	1-2 32	
	Pooree	796		119,108			7 898	127,832	248	.	2 0 0			3	258 0 0
Dacca	Backergunge	14					44	58	66	... .		.	.	3 0 0	69 0 0
	Dacca	9,227	...	. .				9,227		. .	.	...		..	
	Sylhet	360	.			.	.	.		.		....	.	..	.
Patna	Chumparun	..	1,954	There are no such registers kept up either by Government or by zemindars, no data can therefore possibly be given Few zemindars would admit the existence of such tenures in their estate.										No such tenures in this district	
	Gya	5	1	.. ..			. .	6	288-2-1½	8 0 17½	.	.	. .	.	296 2 19½
	Shahabad	.. .	.....	... .	.		3,992	3 992	.	.....	.		.	15 9c	
Presidency.	Nudd a	2,609	283	..	.	...	488	3,380	724-2	182 2 30	.	.. .	..	30½	..
	24-Pergunnah s	4	.....	.	.		.	4	477	.....	...	. ....	. .		477 0 0
Rajshahye	Maldah	1	....	.	..	.	...	1	12	.....	..	..	....	. . .	12 0 0
	Rungpore ..	41	.....	20	...	...	..	61	1,174	.....	376	.....	.....	...	1,570 0 0

* These headings cannot be filled, because the records of the decennial settlements contain no detail of the kind required.

† Includes Ghatwals of Dulbhoom and Gobundals of Singbhoom.

‡ The Chebbo Llamas family hold a service grant between the Chota Rungeet and Nepal on a gross rental of Rs. 500.

§ These are jotedars holding direct from Government in the Western Doaar portion of the district.

held direct from Government.

AVERAGE RENT OF EACH HOLDING							AVERAGE RENT PER ACRE						
INTERMEDIATE HOLDERS BETWEEN ZEMINDARS AND RYOTS		Ryots holding at fixed rates.	Ryots with right of occupancy at available rates	Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights.	Holders of service grants.	Total	INTERMEDIATE HOLDERS BETWEEN ZEMINDARS AND RYOTS		Ryots holding at fixed rates.	Ryots with right of occupancy at available rates.	Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights	Holders of service grants	Total.
On permanent tenure.	On farming leases						On permanent tenure.	On farming leases					
			87 2 6			87 2 6				0 8 2			0 8 2
1,385 0 0						1,385 0 0	0 4 0						0 4 0
3,197 0 0						3,197 0 0	0 4 6						
159 0 0	118 0 0					277 0 0							
213 0 0	160 0 0												
39 6 2	43 4 4	4 10 0			31 0 6		0-6 7	0-6-0					
					6 5 5		2 0 0	2 4 1	2 4 1			0 0 0	
												0 14 11	
		42 5 0				42 5 0							
111 3 2		3 11 0				111 14 2	0 14 4½		1 12 11		1 8 9½		
257 0 0		3 12 0			rent-free	5 1 0	1 0 8		1 14 0			rent-free	1 7 0
47 0 0						47 0 0	0 11 4						0 11 4
280 12 10	44 4 0					304 0 10	0 11 5	5 2 0					
					0 12 0							0 14 0	6 0 5
													0 14 0
386 7 4	162 0 0				63 0 0		523 0 0	2 0 0				1-12-0	
612 0 0						612 0 0	1 4 6						1 4 6
1 8 0					1 8 0		0 6 0						
1,310 0 0		435 0 0			1,745 0 0		1 2 0		1 3 0				0 6 0

‖ These are jotes held as chakran for service at the Julpesh temple

¶ The particulars required in some of the columns were not recorded at the settlement; the average rate per acre is calculated by the gross assessment on the total area.

5.—FISCAL.

REGISTER OF TRANSFERS.

DIVISION	DISTRICTS	NUMBER OF TRANSFERS BY VOLUNTARY SALE OR GIFT.													NUMBER OF TRANSFERS BY INVOLUNTARY SALE.			
		Great zemindaries complete.	Shares in ditto.	Large zemindaries.	Shares in ditto.	Small zemindaries.	Shares in ditto.	Villages owned by cultivating communities	Shares in ditto	Holdings of proprietory cultivators	Intermediate holdings of a transferable character.	Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy.	Revenue-free tenures.	Great zemindaries complete.	Shares in ditto.	Large zemindaries	Shares in ditto.
Assam	Durrung												7					
	Kamroop									100			500	2				
	Lukhimpore												88	6				
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore					15	97											1
	Monghyr					6	227							5				
	Purneah				3	19	15											
Burdwan	Bancoorah				10	11	4											
	Beerbhoom		7		1	1	23									1		
	Burdwan																	
	Hooghy				6	5	18											
	Midnapore *			1	2		83										1	
Chittagong	Noacolly				5	14	10											1
	Chittagong					74	120				40			1			1	
	Tipperah				2	9	38				1							
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh																	
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling									106				3				
Orissa	Balasore					13	193							173				
	Cuttack †					11	238							147			1	
	Pooree				24	2	13			206				104				1
Dacca	Backergunge				1		19											
	Cachar									183								
	Dacca																	
	Furreedpore				1	2	3											
	Mymensing								47									
	Sylhet						216											
Patna	Chumparun	No such transfers took place during the year under review					15		4		No such tenures.	No such tenures registered or known to exist.						
	Gya		5		67		43										1	9
	Patna						283											
	Sarun				14		136							1				7
	Shahabad			1		8	157							2				
	Tirhoot					573								35				
Presidency	Calcutta					3,087												
	Jessore				1	59	10											
	Nuddea			8	6	14	14										1	
	24 Pergunnahs			6		18												
Rajshahye	Bograh			1		9	12											
	Dinagepore				2		7											
	Maldah						3											
	Moorshedabad		1			18	33							52				
	Pubna		3	3	9		140				37	155	66	68				
	Rajshahye					13	10			29			1					
	Rungpore						13											

* There being no specification of sharers in register D, and no area in the records and registers [illegible] by the zemindars of the estates and

Transfers.

TRANSFERS RECORDED.

By Compulsory sale.										By inheritance.										
Small zemindaries.	Shares in ditto.	Villages owned by cultivating communities.	Shares in ditto.	Holdings of proprietory cultivators	Intermediate holdings of a transferable character	Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy.	Revenue-free tenures	Great zemindaries complete.	Shares in ditto	Large zemindaries	Shares in ditto	Small zemindaries	Shares in ditto.	Villages owned by cultivating communities.	Shares in ditto	Holdings of proprietory cultivators.	Intermediate holdings of a transferable character.	Holdings of ryots at fixed rates.	Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy	Revenue-free tenures
	...						1														
	...	...		8			12										7			10	
2	44												9	61							
5	99						3	2					7	161							1
25													10	1							
									2		3	1									
	5								2	7	1	1	8	22							
43																					
27		...								1	1	1		13							
	5											5		52							
2	1								1		2	1	13	3							
210	8				1								6	12				4			
8	1												2	10							
													3								
				8													38				
	9				4		7	1					14	14							5
15	18												25	56							5
				11				1			6	6									11
3																					
				1																	
														21							
	16		3					8					1	18		5					
2	2									16	1	77		34							
	112													178							
	85											13		190							
7	75												26	118							3
29	...							1					179								3
...		...											2,054								
28	4								2			1	3	10							
27	3								1	3			6	10							
	...										4		9								
5	14	...		...								6	17	42							
3	14										4	6	25	13							
													2								
	1							1				2	33	34							69
10	18				13	6	55	22					2	10	1	4					
4	5										12	2	60	244			142				
	4								1			1	13	15							

of transfers, the other informations cannot be supplied.

obtainable from the records of the Government office.

DIVISIONS	DISTRICTS	AVERAGE AREA IN ACRES, BY VOLUNTARY							
		Great zemindars complete	Shares in ditto.	Large zemindars.	Shares in ditto	Small zemindars.	Shares in ditto.	Villages owned by cultivating communities	Shares in ditto.
Assam	Durrung								
	Kamroop								
	Lukhimpore								
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore					1,543	979		
	Monghyr								
	Purneah				226,683	3,601	4,497		
Burdwan	Bancoorah				9,022	7,260	22½		
	Beerbhoom		682 104		5,751	208	46 704		
	Burdwan								
	Hooghly								
	Midnapore								
Chittagong	Noacolly				522	884	142		
	Chittagong					27	15		
	Tipperah				4,367	43	630		
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh								
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling								
Orissa	Balasore					3,231 0 31	27,109 3 34		
	Cuttack					191	45		
	Pooree				137	102	31		
Dacca	Backergunge								
	Cachar								
	Dacca								
	Furreedpore								
	Mymensing								111,719
	Sylhet						29		
Patna	Chumparun						2,715	327	
	Gya								
	Patna						42,841		
	Sarun				996 1 5		12,319 1 36		
	Shahabad			15,689		160	90		
	Tirhoot					34			
Presidency	Calcutta					25			
	Jessore				38,842 1 22	9,134 1 33	438 1 16		
	Nuddea								
	24 Pergunnahs			15,207		425			
Rajshahye	Bograh			12,099 1 33		42 2 23			
	Dinagepore				108 877		7,524		
	Maldah						678		
	Moorshedabad		7,753			3,192	11,181		
	Pubna								
	Rajshahye								
	Rungpore						7,880		

of Transfers.

OF EACH HOLDING TRANSFERRED

SALE.					BY COMPULSORY SALE.					
Holdings of proprietory cultivators.	Intermediate holdings of a transferable character	Holdings of ryots at fixed rates.	Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy.	Revenue-free tenures	Great zemindaries complete.	Shares in ditto	Large zemindaries.	Shares in ditto	Small zemindaries	Shares in ditto.
..	.		40	.	. . .	.	. . .	..	.	
3	..	.	1-2	119	.			....		
. ..	.. ..		7	965		..	.	.	. .	
..		..				. . .	.	12,207	24,019	711
..	...			.						.
..	..								2,261	
.. . .		.								
.	.	.	..	.		46,760				10 208
.. .	..		.		.	..			23 3 6	
				.	.	.				
. . .				.				.		
..	.			.				155	58	120
.	16		.	1		..	50 986		4	8
.. .	319	..	. .		.	.	.	...	13	144
. .	..		.	. .		.	..		.	
.	. ..		.		.	. .	.	.	. .	
.				420 1 3	.	.			....	1 461 2 19
..				2 1 0			10 875	.	993	166
18	..	. .		0 1 0		.	. ..	7,318		
8 105 9		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	. . .	
		..				...	.		.	
.....	..	.	.	.	.		.		.	
						..	. ....		.	
...						.	.	.	. .	
. .	.	.				..	.			618
	. .	... .			..					
...	.	.	.	.			.		38,397	
	.		.	82 6.38				8 r. P. 1,105 1 33	.	7,791 2 12
....	. . .	. .	.	35		.	. .	.	127	213
	.	.	.	29	..		.	.	170	. .
. . .	..		...	..		. .	..		. .	
	..	.	.	.... .	..	.		6,883 1 27	7,074 2 32	82 1 28
. ...	.	. ..	. ..	.	.	..	. .		. . .	
..	.	. ..	.... .	.	.	....	..	. ..	.... .	
... .	.	..	... .	. .		.	.	. .	153 1 25	.
....	...	...	. .	.	.	.. .	. . .	. ..	6,920	18,169
. .	...	..	....	..	.. ..	.	. .		.	.
.. ..	. ..	. ..	...	7,371	. ..		..	9	. .	24
.. ..	. .	.. .	.	.....	.. .	.. .		....	.	
.....	. .....	... ..	....	... ..	.	.. ..	. .....	... ..	.	
... .	...	.. ..	....	... ..		....	... .	.....	. .	4,275

Division.	Districts.	AVERAGE AREA IN ACRES, BY COMPULSORY SALE.—(*Contd.*) Villages owned by cultivating communities.	Shares in ditto.	Holdings of proprietory cultivators.	Intermediate holdings of a transferable character.	Holdings of ryots at fixed rates.	Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy.	Revenue-free tenures.	Great zemindaries complete	Shares in ditto.
Assam	Durrung	..	..		..	.....	3	.. ...	.....	.....
	Kamroop	.....	.. ..	11½	.....	... ..	4 2 0	.....	... .	.
	Lukhimpore	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ...	.. .	.. .	... .	.. ..
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	.. ...	... ..	.. ..	.. .	.. ..	.. ...	.....	... ..	.. ..
	Monghyr	.. ...	... ..	.. ..	...	...	..	...	.. ..	.. .
	Purneah	... .	.. . .	.. .	.. ...	.. ..	.. ....	..	... .	
Burdwan	Baucoorah	... ...	.....	.. ..	.	... ..	.. ..	... .	373,965	.. ..
	Beerbhoom	.. ..	.....	.. .	.. .	...	.. ..	...	22,624	722,796
	Burdwan	... ...	. ....	.... .	... .	.. ...	.. .	. ....	. ....	.. .
	Hooghly	... ...	.....	... ..	.. .	... .	..	.....	.....	.. .
	Midnapore	.. ...	. ....	. ....	. ..	.	..	.. ..	... ..	....
Chittagong	Noacolly	... .	... ..	. ....	... ..	.. ..	....	.....	... ..	231,184
	Chittagong	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.. ..	. .	... ..
	Tipperah	... ...	.... .	.....	.. ..	... .	....		.. ..	. .	. ..
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh	.. ..	.....	.....	... ..	.. ..	..	..	... .	.	.. .
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling	... ..	... ..	. ....	.. .	.. ..	.. ...	...	..	..	.. .
Orissa	Balasore	... ..	..	. ..	.. .	375 2 3	.	14 0 1	1 2 20	.. ..	..
	Cuttack	. .	...	.	...	. .	. . .	. ....	.	.	. . .
	Pooree	.. ...		.....	64	.. .	..	. ...	police, 0 11 0	.. ..	.
Dacca	Backergunge	...	.. ..	. ... .	.. ...	.. ....	.. ..	..	.. ..	... ..	.
	Cachar †	... .	... ..	.	1	....	.. .	.....	. .	. ...	
	Dacca	... ..	. .	... .	... ..	..	.	.....	.	.. .	.
	Furreedpore	... ..	....	.. ...	. .	....	....	. ..	....	.	. .
	Mymensing	.. .	...	. ...	.... .	. ...	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	. .
	Sylhet	... ..	..	.....	.	. .	.. .	. .	.....	. ..	
Patna	Chumparun ‡	...	207	.. ..	.. ..	.... .	.....	.. ...	.....	.. ..	. ..
	Gya	. ..	. .	.. .	.. .	.	.. ..	.... .	... ..	.	. ...
	Patna	.. ..	.. .	... .	.....	...	.. .	...	.....	... ..	... .
	Sarun	... ...	.. .	... .	.....	...	...	... .	...	. ....	.. .
	Shahabad	... ...	. ..	.. ..	... .	. ...	.. .	.. ..	.. ..	... ..	.. .
	Tirhoot	... .	...	... .	.. .	. ....	.... .	837	.. .	. ..	
Presidency	Calcutta	... .	.....	....	.....	.. .	.. ..	.....	... .	. ....
	Jessore §	... ...	. ...	.. .	... ..	.. ..	...	...	a. r p 342,500 0 39	... .
	Nuddea	... .	..	.. ...	.. .	. ..	....	. ..	... ..	.....
	24-Pergunnahs	... ...	....	. .	.	.. ..	.. ..	.....	... .	.... .
Rajshahye	Bograh	... ..	....	.. ...	.....	.. ..	.....	....	... .	... ..	... .
	Dinagepore	.. ..	.....	... .	. ....	... .	. ...	. ..	.. ..	.... .	. ...
	Maldah	... ...	.....	.. .	.. ..	. ..	.....	.....	.... .	... ..	.....
	Moorsheedabad	...	. ....	... ..	. ....	.....	.....	... ..	18	.. .	. .
	Pubna	... ...	.....	... .	.. ...	.. .	. ....	.....	.....	... .	.. ..
	Rajshahye	... ...	. ...	... .	.....	... ..	. ....	.....	.....	.. .	..
	Rungpore	... ...	.. ...	.... .	...	.....	.....	.. ..	. ....	120,321	.. ...

* It is difficult to distinguish between small zemindarees and holdings of proprietory cultivators. There must be a number of the latter where estates are so small as in Chittagong, but on the other hand even the smallest zemindars are very fond of leasing their lands.

† A grant of 100 acres under the Assam Waste Land Rules has been transferred during the year.

of Transfers.

OF EACH HOLDING TRANSFERRED.—*(Contd.)*

BY INHERITANCE.

Large zemindaries.	Shares in ditto.	Small zemindaries.	Shares in ditto.	Villages owned by cultivating communities.	Shares in ditto.	Holdings of proprietory cultivators.	Intermediate holdings of a transferable character.	Holdings of ryots at fixed rates.	Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy.	Revenue-free tenures.
						5‡			1 3 0	
		66	959							
		3,271	24,058							
36,074	750									
6,446	6,915	16,323	44,329							
30,317	5,296	12,104	6,414				142			
		17	21							
		51	623							
		19,039								
		9,542 1 13	16,110 3 28							175 6 11
		1,959	136							28
19,022	780									87
						10,940				
			30							
		a. r. p. 133 0 13	2,018		402					
			88,070							
	1,538 2 22§		18,108 2 29§							
		834	257							6
		79								278
		14								
		6,218 3 16	5,390 3 15							
11,122		412								
		1,212 2 34								
34,833	146,149		57,412							
		5,536								
	3,464	18,782	6,214							5,265
	75,246	8,064	2,496							

‡ No such transfers took place during the year under review.
§ The Collector explains that the remaining columns cannot be filled up owing to the want of reliable figures.

6.—FISCAL.

LAND REVENUE.

Division.	Districts.	REVENUE								
		Assessed.								
		From settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year.	Collections from Government estates.	Income from sale of Government estates.	Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	Total.	From settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.
Assam	Cossyah and Jynteah Hills	.....	.....	.....	2,291	.....	.....	2,291	.....	.....
	Durrung	.....	.....	.....	2,03,205	.....	797	2,04,002	.....	.....
	Kamroop	4,53,737	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	4,53,837	4,53,372	.....
	Lukhimpore	1,10,285	.....	11,373	.....	.....	7,923	1,29,781	1,10,188	.....
	Nowgong	2,32,564	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	2,32,646	2,32,564	.....
	Seebsaugor	.....	.....	.....	2,88,718	.....	.....	2,88,718	.....	.....
	Naga Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	6,73,089	.....	.....	14,542	275	1,246	6,89,152	6,15,992	.....
	Monghyr	7,84,657	8,713	3,452	3,207	9,228	1,201	8,10,518	7,47,202	7,917
	Purneah	12,31,034	.....	.....	2,077	102	1,257	12,35,074	11,72,594	.....
Burdwan	Bancoorah	4,47,613	.....	.....	89	.....	359	4,48,061	4,52,791	.....
	Beerbhoom	7,36,349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,36,349	7,38,949	.....
	Burdwan	30,56,154	2,454	1,614	1,332	.....	52,818	31,17,544	30,44,040	136
	Hooghly	14,28,496	459	.....	34,831	.....	.....	14,63,756	14,17,353	459
	Midnapore	20,56,701	162	13,709	11,897	79	.....	20,32,539	20,56,077	56
Chittagong	Noakhally	5,47,015	.....	69	1,53,580	.....	.....	7,00,664	5,15,097	.....
	Chittagong	7,44,519	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,44,519	5,75,671	.....
	Tipperah	6,81,993	.....	.....	96,338	.....	1,161	9,79,492	8,81,397	.....
Chota Nagpore	Hazarecbaugh	52,640	.....	.....	12,174	.....	.....	64,814	52,310	.....
	Lohardugga	29,953	.....	.....	37,738	.....	1,202	68,893	29,235	.....
	Manbhoom	92,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	92,384	90,016	.....
	Singbhoom	4,267	.....	.....	53,566	.....	.....	57,833	4,267	.....
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling	62,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	774	63,570	48,957	.....
	Goalpara	84,476	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,476	73,194	.....
	Julpigoree‡	.....	.....	.....	1,01,172	1,460	20,380	1,23,012	.....	.....
Orissa	Balasore	4,01,080	.....	.....	17,965	.....	226	4,19,171	2,97,879	.....
	Cuttack	8,30,456	.....	.....	2,579	.....	.....	8,33,035	5,12,495	.....
	Pooree	3,12,914	.....	.....	1,71,983	.....	641	4,85,538	81,256	.....
Dacca	Backergunge	12,32,448	.....	8,124	9,343	.....	385	12,50,300	11,71,026	.....
	Cachar	1,34,972	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,009	1,44,981	1,32,907	.....
	Dacca	5,77,188	16,014	16,736	80,193	.....	.....	6,49,131	5,47,928	12,321
	Furreedpore	1,12,144	40	24	17,002	.....	.....	1,29,810	1,04,464	.....
	Mymensingh	8,25,873	.....	7,462	16,216	.....	.....	8,49,551	8,10,419	.....
	Sylhet	4,62,677	5,995	3,318	93,836	.....	1,034	5,60,224	.....	3,98,441
Patna	Chumparun	5,14,666	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,14,666	5,14,648	.....
	Gya	13,80,515	.....	.....	15,582	.....	.....	13,96,097	13,77,703	.....
	Patna	14,06,278	2,933	.....	28,252	.....	2,210	14,41,673	14,05,214	251
	Sarun	12,22,428	3,048	1,634	3,003	.....	.....	12,30,113	12,22,206	2,861
	Shahabad	15,79,619	14,583	1,583	76,376	.....	.....	16,72,161	15,72,171	14,583
	Tirhoot	17,29,352	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,29,413	17,15,725	161
Presidency	Calcutta	23,486	654	330	3,565	.....	.....	27,035	24,085	654
	Jessore	11,86,201	.....	2,770	84,066	.....	3,933	12,76,970	12,01,026	.....
	Nuddea	11,28,672	72,305	.....	6,259	140	2,479	12,09,855	11,15,990	72,305
	24-Pergunnahs	14,64,644	.....	.....	1,00,716	.....	7,332	15,92,092	14,27,504	.....
Rajshahye	Bograh	3,88,280	.....	.....	19,293	.....	3,400	4,10,979	3,85,310	.....
	Dinagepore	17,67,654	.....	.....	15,953	.....	.....	17,83,607	17,44,705	...
	Maldah	2,60,055	16,938	78	16,513	.....	582	3,03,116	2,63,764	16,938
	Moorshedabad	13,29,919	.....	.....	10,550	2,375	.....	13,42,844	12,44,714	.....
	Pubna	2,92,659	418	150	5,985	.....	.....	2,98,562	2,88,935	202
	Rajshahye	10,28,320	.....	.....	1,157	7,400	1,982	10,38,929	10,25,329	.....
	Rungpore	11,11,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,11,009	11,10,725	.....

‡ The estates transferred from Rungpore were not incorporated in the tauzie of this district until the end of March 1869.
The realisations in Sylhet on account of settled estates have been shewn in a lump sum, instead of separately against the estates bearing revenue in past years and those added to the revenue roll during the year.

Land Revenue.

LAST YEAR.					REVENUE THIS YEAR.						
REALIZED.					ASSESSED						
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year	Collections from Government estates.	Income from sale of Government estates.	Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above	Total.	From settled estates bearing revenue in past years	Settled estates settled to revenue roll during present year	Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year.	Collections from Government Estates.	Income from sale of Government estates	Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above	Total.
.. .	2,015	..	58,217	55,232	. .	.	.	2,291	..		2,291
.	2,03,205	.	797	2,04 002	..	..		3,57 708	..	2,665	3,60 973
			100	4,53,172	7,97 507	..	.		.	888	7,97,053
11,573	..	.	7,323	1,29 034	1,34,452	300	.			18 885	1,53,637
	.	. .	82	2,32,646	3,53 147		.		.	4 139	057,286
..	2,84,990	..	..	2,84 990	.	.		4,51,608	.	.	1,44 608
	.		..		..	108	.				108
.. .	12 812	275	1,246	6,30,825	6,72,691	7,189	1	11,915	1,111	479	6,93,985
	2 744	9 228	1 14	7,68,645	7,8 ,918	11,028	1,202	3 722	10 232	3,550	8,39 052
	1,199	102	1,27	11,75,152	12,30 618	1 752	.	2,762	.	1,105	12,36,237
	47	....	959	1,53 197	4,17 549	51		89	105	193	4,47,991
	.. .	.	...	7 38 919	7,36,349	295					7,76 644
	107	. .	59,818	31 01 151	30,56 552	160	51	1,171		59,246	31,17 070
	23,181	576	617	14,12 516	11 2 ,925			3 1 91		. .	11,62 719
	10,396	550	2,224	20,03,603	20,15 239			8,513		.	20,23 752
69	97,136		970	6 13,281	5,53 022	5 793		1,66 804	.	. .	7 26 .69
				5,75 671	7 3,203	2 155	783			.	7,96,141
	87 000	1,16 610	1 158	10 86,105	8,81 068	2 883	...	94,523		608	9,82 182
			165	61,118	52,610			19 171		.	1 01 811
.	11,975		1,742	68 887	29,053			38,072		1,130	69 155
	37,908	.. . .	126	9 142	92,158		.			326	92 184
		..									
	42,701			46,968	4,267	..	..	53,110		.....	57 377
			746	49,703	59,860		...			241	60 101
.	.	..		75,748	82,075		. . .	877		.	82 952
.	2,554	.									
.	78,163	1,460	14,250	93 879	..	.	.	81,103	.	15,404	96 507
	9,523	.. ..	226	3,07,628	1 00,853	. ..	.	18,608	..	1 57	1,19,878
	1,137	..	1,136	5,15,068	8,30 349	..	.	2,81		.....	8,32 930
	77,669	.	641	1,59,506	3,32 914	. .	.	1,71,983	.	641	187 538
8,124	9,343	35,803	585	12 25 371	12,69,046	1,701	.	.		397	12,71,144
	.... .		9,662	1,12,569	1,39,358	329	189		.	15,775	1 55,711
6 711	27,476	39 964	1,61	6,36 913	5,21 087	23 796	10,611	35,804	.	.. ..	5 91,298
	12,966	689	218	1,18,357	2,21,634	1,378	1,436	18 785		. ....	2 43,23
7,451	10,441	5,991	..	8,31 305	8,27,906	1,326	.	16,977		.	8 45 909
	75,516	.. .	1,054	4,74,991	4,65,304	7,836	3,120	97,612	730	663	5,69,115
	...	.. .		5,11 048	5,15,127	.. .		..	.. .	274	5,15,401
	14,310	13,410	2,113	14,07,536	13,80,395			15,586	.		13,97 981
	23,349	44,825	2,148	11 75,787	14,12,656	4 498	107	29,191	. .	1 558	14,18,005
				12,28,099	12 21 830	1,792	2,627	3,250	.	..	12,29,501
1,034	1,998	.		10,54,636	15,92,010	17,331		78 568	.		16,87,911
	67,882	.	.								
	. .		...	17,15,886	17,39,233	4,359				..	17,32,612
	2,422	9,840	3,010	40,041	25,509	73	50	5,131			28 7 3
			4,570	12,91,164	8,13,878	1,175	1,11 109	92 097		1 951	10,24,049
101	85,407	. ....	2,479	11,95,606	11 27,20.	1,777	22,581	5 694	241	3,298	11,60,888
. .	4,092	140	5,508	14,56,199	14,01,043	57,797	5,576	1,00,611	.	7,933	16,35,191
..	25,489	.. .	3,382	4,07,813	3,89,611	16,744		17,786		3,884	4,27,575
	19,121	..									
	13,107	...	1,70,194	13,30,006	17,31 021	.	.	10,585	..	. ....	17,59,609
	9,192	.....	582	2,94,976	2,86,682	. .	. .	11,372		134	2,97,558
.				12,58,884	13 29,102	..	. .	11,208	. ..	... .	13,10,310
..	11,795	2,575	....								
150	3,601	12,000	659	3,05,517	2,89 498	18,220	2,291	4,482	....	.....	3,14,500
...	710	7,400	1,982	10,35,451	10,28,481	..	.....	1,100	.. ..	983	10,30,573
... ..	.....	6,010	791	11,17,526	11,11,880	. ..	. ..	.....	. ..	... .	11,11,880

Division.	Districts.	REVENUE THIS YEAR—(*Contd.*) Realized. From settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year.	Collections from Government estates.	Income from sale of Government estates.	Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	Total.	From settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.
Assam	Cossyah and Jyntiah Hills	.	.	.	1,005	..	57,482	58,487		.
	Durrung ..	.	....	.	3,55,092		2,605	3,57,697		
	Kamroop	7,87,371	.	.	.		388	7,87,759	1,16,657	
	Lukhimpore	1,27,646	300	..	.		17,252	1,45,198	19,439	.
	Nowgong .	3,52,093	.	.	.	.	4,139	3,57,132	53,162	.
	Seebsaugor ..				4,34,608			4,34,608		
	Naga Hills ..	...	408	.	.		..	408		61
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore .	6,16,221	6,785	....	19,365	4,411	779	6,41,561		..
	Monghyr .. .	7,60,388	9,167	.. ..	3,246	40,242	2,972	8,16,195		.
	Purneah ..	11,70,903	1,752	.	2,013		1,105	11,75,775	.	
Burdwan	Bancoorah .	4,48,555	54		57	105	191	4,48,904	.	
	Beerbhoom ...	7,36,118	295		. ...	.		7,36,413		.
	Burdwan .	30,41,755	160		116	100	59,146	31,01,277		.
	Hooghly .. .	14,20,965	.		19,985	2,845	2,463	14,46,258		
	Midnapore	19,78,518		. .	3,069	262	3,443	19,85,292		. .
Chittagong	Noakhally .. .	5,21,034	5,643		1,27,119	15,250	926	6,70,272	799	..
	Chittagong .	.	5,62,936	.				5,62,936	..	
	Tipperah .	8,85,318	2,655		1,19,239	8,353	601	10,16,166		.
Chota-Nagpore	Hazareebaugh	51,684			11,921		220	63,825		
	Lohardugrah .	27,306			31,115	.	604	59,375	...	
	Manbhoom .	90,768				.	326	91,094		
	Singbhoom	4,247		. .	42,966		.	47,213		.
Cooch-Behar ..	Darjeeling	57,298	. ..				241	57,539		. .
	Goalparah .	93,357		.	877	1,650	.	95,884		.
	Julpigoree	.	.		79,120	.	11,692	93,812		
Orissa	Balasore	1,19,110	.	..	651		337	1,20,098	. .	
	Cuttack .	7,95,846		.	2,832		644	7,99,322		
	Pooree .	81,256			77,669	.	641	1,59,566	4,592	
Dacca	Backergunge .	11,16,193	1,701	. .	.	18,807	397	11,62,098	.	.
	Cachar .	1,07,848	247			.	11,095	1,19,190	1,796	4
	Dacca	5,02,617	20,001	5,749	25,807	68,370	701	6,24,945		.
	Furreedpore .	2,14,077	. .		14,043	6,076	580	2,35,276	.	
	Mymensingh ..	8,13,046	1,326	..	13,747	27,916	...	8,56,034		.
	Sylhet .. .	3,49,008	7,856	.	66,807	790	663	4,25,164	12,274	
Patna	Chumparun . .	5,14,912			.. .	.	271	5,15,183	..	.
	Gya	13,74,561	..		13,874	.	1,895	13,90,330	.	..
	Patna	14,07,429	3,871		24,713	.	1,615	14,37,628	....	...
	Sarun	12,18,966	1,497	.	2,073	.		12,22,465	.	..
	Shahabad .	15,87,310	17,393	..	68,362	. ..	1,306	16,74,311	..	
	Tirhoot ...	17,25,536	4,350	.	.	.		17,29,805	.	..
Presidency	Calcutta . ..	22,309	73	...	4,141	. .	1,710	28,232	.	
	Jessore	9,36,385	1,143	3	72,406	.	2,288	10,12,315	. .	...
	Nuddea .	11,02,571	1,777	22,581	4,154	241	3,298	11,34,022		. . .
	24-Pergunnahs	14,14,586	51,492	..	15,038	231	4,870	14,86,217	.	. ..
	Bograh	3,86,193	16,744	....	17,786	. .	3,339	4,24,062	. .	.....
	Dinagepore	16,48,421	.. ...	.. ..	15,031	1,025	1,85,872	18,51,249	..	. . .
Rajshahye	Maldah ...	2,84,132	... ..	.....	9,990	..	134	2,94,256	. ..	....
	Moorshedabad	13,14,619	. ....	...	11,406	... ..	.... .	13,26,025	.. .	. . .
	Pubna	2,85,423	18,202	2,291	3,419	3 010	479	3,12,828	.. ..	. ....
	Rajshahye	10,25,219	... .	.....	921	.....	983	10,27,123	.....	.... .
	Rungpore	11,11,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	802	11,12,127	55,280	. . ..

Land Revenue.—(Continued.)

COST OF COLLECTIONS.					NET COLLECTIONS DURING THE YEAR.						
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year.	Collections from Government estates	Income from sale of Government estates.	Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above	Total.	From settled estates bearing revenue in past years	Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year	Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year.	Collections from Government estates	Income from sale of Government estates	Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above	Total.
.	. ..	. .	.....	..	.	. .	. .	1,095	. .	87,182	88,487
...	49,785	.	.. .	49,785	.	...	..	3,05,307	.	2,695	3,07,912
	.	...	.	1,16,607	6,70,701	...	...			388	71,092
	..	. .	1,399	20,838	1,08,297	.	.....		. .	15 853	1,24,060
		.	..	53 162	2,93,831	. .	. .			4,139	3,03,070
..	62,751	..	...	62,751	.....	...	.	3,71,857		82	3,71,939
.	..	.	..	61	..	347	....		.	.	347
.	.. .	. .		...	6,16,221	6,785		13,360	.	..	6,36,371
.	317		.	317	7,60,585	9,162		3,198	19 232	2 972	15,878
.	14		..	14	11,70,905	1,752	.	1,999		1,105	11 75,761
	.	.		....	4,48,555	54	...	57	105	193	4,48,964
	...		.	.	7,36,259	295		. .		.. .	7,36 554
.	..	...	. ..	...	30,41,755	160		116	100	59,146	31,01,277
	3,417	. .	.	3,417	14,20,965			16,568	2,845	2,463	14,42,841
....		....	..	..	19,78 518	.		4,069	262	3,448	19,85,292
	904	...	....	1,203	5,20,235	5,643	. ..	1,27,615	15,250	926	6,69 069
.		. .	.	..		5,62,936	.		..		5,62,936
.		. .		..	8,85 318	2,655	.	1,13,239	8 353	601	10,10,166
					51,084	.		11,921	.	220	63,825
	765	.		765	27 306	.	.	30,680		604	58,590
		.	.	.	90,768		.			526	91,094
					4 26	..	.	12,966			17,253
.	.	.	..	..	57,298	. .	..			241	57,539
.	88	.	..	88	93 357	. .	..	780	1,650		95,796
.....	11,025	..	....	11,025	...	..		68,095		14,692	82,787
.	38	.. ..	..	38				1,19,110	593	5	1,19,708
.	504		....	504	7,93,846			2 38		644	7,98,818
	3,731	. .	.. ..	8,324	76 664			73,978	.	641	1,51,243
	.	...	... .	. . .	11,46,393	1,701	. ...	..	13,807	397	11,62,098
. ..	. ...	.	448	2,248	1,06,052	243	.	....	..	10,647	1,16,942
.	.	...	.		5,02,617	20,901	5,549	23,807	68,379	701	6 23,945
	. ..	..	...	....	2,14,077	...	.. .	11 543	6 076	580	2 35 276
. .	107	. .	. ..	107	8,13,046	1,326	...	3,610	27 915		8,55,927
.	5,036	.. .	..	17,310	3,36 734	7,836	. .	61,831	790	663	4,07,804
.	.. .	....	. ....	. ....	5,14,912	.....	.. ..	... .	.	271	5,15,183
	..	.....	.	....	13,74,561	...	... .	13,874	..	1,895	13,90,330
	. ..	. ...	... .	. .	14,07,429	3,871	.....	21,713	. .	1,515	14 47,528
	. .	. ...	...	. .	12,18,966	1,127	.. ..	2,072	...	..	12,22,165
	1,500	. ..	.....	1,500	15,87,310	17,323	..	66,862	. ..	1,306	16,73,511
	.	. .	... ..	..	17,25,536	4,359	. ..	...	.. .		17,29,895
	.	....	.	1,822		.	... .	.. .	. . .	..	2 ,110
	..	.....	.	38,046	9,15,406	1,143	.	67,326	. ...	2,071	9,85 969
	34	.....	. .	34	11,02,571	1,777	22,581	4 120	241	8,290	11,34,588
.	759	...	.	759	14,14,586	51,492	... .	14,279	.	4,870	14,85 476
..	. ...	... .	. ...	.....	3,86,193	16,744	.....	17,786	....	3,339	4,21 062
.	916	....	.....	916	16,48,421	... ..	.....	15,045	1,025	1,85,872	18,50 333
	.... .	.....	.....	... ..	2,84,132	.... .	.....	9,990	.....	134	2,91,256
. .	316	.....	.....	316	13,14,619	.. ...	... .	11,990	.. . .	. . .	13,25,709
.. .	108	.....	.... .	108	2,85,427	18,202	2,291	3,311	3,010	479	3,12,720
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,25,219	.....	.....	921	....	983	10,27,123
.....	... .	.....	.....	35,280	10,75,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	802	10,76,547

Division.	District.	OUTSTANDING BALANCES.							NUMBER OF SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.						
		From settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year	Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year	Collections from Government estates.	Income from sale of Government estates.	Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	Total.	From settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year.	Collections from Government estates.	Income from sale of Government estates	Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	Total.
Assam	Cossyah and Jynteah Hills	....	.....		1,286	...	.	1,286	...	.....	....	..	..	..	.
	Durrung	...			..			...		..	.....	..		..	..
	Kamroop	9,896	..	..	..	..		9,896		..	..			...	..
	Luckimpore	6,806	.		.....		1,633	8,439	..	....	..				.
	Nowgong	151	.		..		.	154		.	..				.
	Seebsaugor ..	....	.		.	.		..		.					
	Naga Hills	..	..		.			..		.	.				.
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	56,470	401		1,553	.	.	58,424	15						15
	Monghyr	49,768	1,866		177		578	52,189	29					.	29
	Purneah	59,713	..		749			60,462	25	.	.				25
Burdwan	Bancoorah	3,642	...		87			3,729	4	.		.			4
	Beerbhoom ...	3,302	..				.	3,302		.	.				
	Burdwan	14,754			305			15,059	43	.	.	.			43
	Hooghly	7,960	.		13,839			21,799	28			.	.		28
	Midnapore	36,721	..		5,444			37,966	3		.				3
Chittagong	Noakolly	13,888	150		3,435			72,474	8		..				8
	Chittagong	..	1,82,122	783	..			1,84,205		201			..		201
	Tipperah	27,139	228	..	10,925		7	38,299	9		.		.	.	9
Chota-Nagpore	Hazareebaugh	950	.		37,250			38,200	..	.			.		.
	Lohardugah	2,647	..		6,627		580	9,854	..	.	.				..
	Manbhoom	1,399	..	. .	..	..	..	1,399	..	.	...	.		..	
	Singbhoom ..	... ..	.		10,144	.		10,144	.	.	.		.		
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling	1,781	..	....	....	..	...	1,781	.	... ..	..	.	..	..	...
	Goalpurah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.	.....	..	.... .	. ...	..		.	..
	Julpigoree	.....	.... .	.....	1,983	..	802	2,785	...	.....	.....	..	...	...	...

Land Revenue.—(Continued.)

REVENUE OF ESTATES SOLD.							CAUSE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF REVENUE, WITH EXPLANATION OF ANY ITEMS REALIZED IN ADDITION TO THE ANNUAL ASSESSED REVENUE.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year.	Collections from Government estates.	Income from sale of Government estates	Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	Total.	
.	. .	.. ..	.	.. .	. .	.....	
.	...	. .	... .	.. ..	...	....	The cause of decrease in collection is that a remission of Rs 2,676, on account of crops destroyed by inundation, was made as per Board's order.
..			.	....	....		The increase is owing to the enhancement of rates of revenue.
...		.	. .	.	..	.	The increase under the head "settled estates bearing revenue in past years" was owing to the enhancement of the rates of revenue The increase under the head "miscellaneous land revenue" was partly owing to the increase of the rates of revenue, and partly owing to the fact that the tract of land producing Indian-rubber was formerly put up in one lot, and the usual bidders combined amongst themselves not to oppose each other, and after the mehal was knocked down to one person, they sub-divided it amongst themselves. The late Deputy Commissioner, Major Stewart, defeated this combination during the year under report, and divided the mehal into five distinct lots, and each lot was sold to the highest bidder
...		. ..	...	..	.	. . .	The increase of revenue this year is attributable to the enhanced rates of assessment. Julker revenue is also included in this table.
.		. ..		. .	..	..	The increase in revenue is owing to an increased rate of assessment on all lands introduced during the year The sum under head miscellaneous revenue includes record fees and fines imposed under Act XX. of 1848.
. .		.		. .	.	. .	
350		.	.			350	The decrease in the revenue of settled estates and increase in the collections from Government estates are owing to resettlement made during the year, 26 estates were added to the roll on account settlement of Dearah lands by the Dearah settlement officers
2,565				.. ..		2,565	
1,043	..		.	..	.	1,043	
241	. .		...	. ..	. .	241	One estate bearing revenue Rs 54, was added to the rent roll during the year, 24 estates were re-settled in perpetuity with an increase of Rs. 142, one estate was re-settled with a decrease of Rs 200
...		.			..	.	The net collections against the head "from settled estates added to the revenue roll during the present year" include arrear collections.
331	.	. .		..		331	
206					.	206	
2,019			..	.. ..	.	2,019	The decrease of revenue is owing to the transfer of twelve estates of this district to Balasore
493		..	...	.	...	493	Increase on account of re-settlement.
.. .	8,244		. .	..	.	8,244	Increases and decreases are owing *first*, to addition to the rent roll, *second*, to alteration in the assessment, transfers to the fluctuating roll, and redemptions. The collections are on account of both settled estates bearing revenue in past years and settled estates added to the revenue roll during the year.
222		. .	.. ..	2,220		2,442	The increase of the revenue has been obtained by the transfer of certain Government estates from the fluctuating to the fixed rent roll by the sale of Government rights thereto; decrease against heading Government estates obtained by ditto ditto The realizations include arrears of last year which have been collected during the year.
.... .		.. ..	..	.	..	.	The increase is attributable to the purchase by Government of coal fields at Lurpur Barie.
.	.....	.. .	.....	... .		...	The assessments for 1868-69 include the balance outstanding from preceding years.
..	.	.	..	.	.	. .	
.	...	...	....	....	..	..	The decrease in the assessed revenue, as compared with that of previous years, is due to remission made on Command of some villages in Coleban.
...	.	. ..	.....	.. ...	. ..	. ..	The increase in the collections is on account of waste lands settled during the year.
. ...	.... .	....	.....	.. ..	.....	. ..	The decrease in the assessment is owing to the annual settlement of fluctuating estates, and the increase in the realization is on account of the collection of last year's balance, Rs. 11,282. The Government estates in the Eastern Doars not being settled, the collections fluctuate.
.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	Decrease is caused by the transfer of land revenue paying estates to the rent roll of the Moch capitation tax The assessment of revenue for last year includes balance of previous years.

Division.	Districts	OUTSTANDING BALANCES.							NUMBER OF SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.						
		From settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year	Collections from Government estates.	Income from sale of Government estates.	Miscellaneous and revenue not included in above	Total.	From settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year.	Collections from Government estates.	Income from sale of Government estates	Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	Total.
Orissa	Balasore	2,81,743	.....	.. ..	18,037	..	..	2,99,780	..	....	...	.	..	..	...
	Cuttack	12,62,158	.....	... ..	32,140	..	...	12,65,598	6	.	.	..	.	...	6
	Pooree	2,81,838	. ..	..	94,814	...	...	3,25,072	..	.	.		.	..	.
	Backergunge	1,22,856	. ..	..	... ..	...	.	1,22,853	18	...	. .		.		18
	Cachar	31,510	142	189	.. ..	.	4,080	36,527		. . .	..	.		.	.
Dacca	Dacca	18,470	2,805	5,062	9,997	.		36,424	20	...	.	.	..		20
	Furreedpore	7,557	.....	..	4,242	.	...	11,799	19		.	.			19
	Mymensingh	14,860		. .	2,030	..	..	17,490	21	.	.		.	.	21
	Sylhet	1,16,346		.....	30,745	...	.	1,47,091	176	.	. ..		.	...	176
Patna	Chumparun	215	.	.	..		3	218	.	.		...	.		..
	Gya	5,834		.	1,712	..		7,546	2	. ..			..		2
	Patna	5 227	627	102	4,478		43	10,477	2		.	.		..	2
	Sarun	2,864	365	2,627	1,185	.	..	7,039	2	. . .	.	.	..	.	2
	Shahabad	4,700	..		10,206		..	14,906	2	. . .	.	..	10	.	12
	Tirhoot	2,717	.	..	. .	..	.	2,717	20	..	.	.		.	20
Presidency	Calcutta		...		..	.	...	23,880	..	. .	. .	.	.	..	.
	Jessore	31,732	32	... ..	6,522	.	254	38,540	23	.... .	...		.	...	23
	Nudden	24,726	..	.. .	1,540	..	..	26,266	28	...	.	..	.	..	28
	24-Pergunnahs	40,458	6,305	... ..	84,844	..	2,435	1,43,042	15	....	.	...	.	..	15
	Bograh	3,448	....	. ....	. ....	..	45	3,493	..	. .	. .	.	...	.	.
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	82,603	.....	.. ..	3,654	...	...	86,257	8	.....	. . .	..	...	...	8
	Maldah	1,900	.. .	.. .	1,382	...	...	3,282	...	.....	.. ..	...	...	..	
	Moorshedabad	94,912	.....	. ...	3,855	...	...	98,767	7	.....	.. ..	...	...	...	7
	Pubna	4,071	27	. . .	1,063	...	...	5,161	...	.....	.....	..	...	...	8
	Rajshahye	3,315	.....	.....	229	..	...	3,544	7	.....	.....	...	...	...	7
	Rungpore	535	.. ...	.....	.....	...	...	535	5	.....	.....	...	...	...	5

Land Revenue.—(Concluded.)

REVENUE OF ESTATES SOLD							CAUSE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF REVENUE, WITH EXPLANATION OF ANY ITEMS REALIZED IN ADDITION TO THE ANNUAL ASSESSED REVENUE
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year	Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year	Collections from Government estates	Income from sale of Government estates.	Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above	Total	
..	...	.	..		...		The decrease of Rs 227 against that of last year is attributed to a few estates being transferred to khas management, viz Sreeamuntpore, Soobulpore Gujindropore, Dnga, Macdinga, and Olendasahee. The increase is owing to the enhancement of rent of taluok Novanuu, Arung, Kalkala, and Gaskui, and the transfer of mehals Sreemuntpore, Soobulpore, Gujindropore, Dnga, Macdinga and Olindasahee, under khas management
428	.					428	Rs. 107 abated on account of lands taken for public purposes The realization on account of Government estates includes outstanding balances of previous years The greater portion of the outstanding balances has been remitted
.	.	.	. .		.	.	The entry under the head "Revenue last year" contains arrear payments from estates managed by Government
945	.	..	.		.	945	The increase in the assessment is on account of increase effected in jumma by new settlement of certain mehals
		.					The increase in the revenue is caused by the progressively increasing jummas of settlements made
541	..					541	The decrease of revenue is owing to the transfer of mehals to other districts and to the removal of estates from the rent roll on account of diluvion, &c ; Rs 1,605 of the outstanding balance have been remitted.
259					. .	259	This increase is attributable to the transfer of a large number of estates from Jessore and Dacca during the year
1,547	.	.	.		.	1,547	The difference between the assessments is attributable to the fact that Rs 2,751 have been increased by improvement of certain mehals and Rs 718 by re-settlement Received by transfer from Sylhet Rs 124, from Dacca Rs 1,293 Transferred to Dacca Rs 7,005, to Sylhet Rs 431, to Tipperah Rs 26 Increased by settlement Rs 161
1,069	.	..	.	..		1,069	The decrease is owing, 1st to the fact that the officers, nazir, and purwances, employed in making the collection of revenue of temporary settled estate were occupied for some two months or so in looking after supplies, &c., for the Lushai Expedition, and 2ndly there was a particularly large arrear in the last quarter's revenue of permanently settled estates, the estates were not sold till after the close of the year
	.					.	
234	..				.	234	
46	.					46	Rs 32,623 have been collected in excess on account of next year's demand
318				.	.	318	The decrease (5863) of revenue demand for the current year was caused owing to the re-settlements and remissions for diluvion granted to the proprietors of riparian estates under the provisions of Section 5, Act IX, of 1847. No sums realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
60,505	.	..		63,706	.	1,21,211	
3,342	. .		.	.		3,342	The realizations include Rs 13,278, arrears of last year, and exclude Rs. 182, as remitted on account of revenue of one alluvial mehal.
. .	.		.		...	...	Twenty-nine holdings of surplus land left after appropriation to public purposes were resumed, and Rs 73 was fixed for the annual rental thereof Rs 50 was the jumma of land redeemed on payment of the prescribed fee for redemption of ground rent This sum was removed from the roll under sanction of the Board of Revenue. Of the outstanding balance Rs 21,341 fell due on the close of the year 1868-69, and was not recoverable by legal process within the year The remaining sum of Rs 2,539 was adjusted by collection and remission subsequently sanctioned
6,131	.		.			6,131	The realizations include arrears.
677	.	.	.	..	. .	677	
5,449	.	..	. .	...	.	5,449	
.. .	.. .	....	..	..	.	..	The increase of Rs 883 is due to the permanent settlement of the estates chuck Siddhessuree, Hazarkeepara, and Shakhattea The addition of Rs. 16,734 to the revenue roll is caused by transfer of three estates from the Dinagepore collectorate The decrease of Rs. 1,235 is attributable to the permanent settlement of the estates Burhukpore, Hazarkeepara, Shakhattea, and Chuck Siddhessuree The decrease of Rs 83 in the miscellaneous land revenue is owing to the permanent settlement of the estates Shakattea and Chuck Siddhessuree with the proprietors.
8,142	.. ...	.....	. . .	... ..	. .	8,142	The decrease in revenue is owing to the transfer of three mehals to Bogra This appeared in last year's return in regard to the amount of land but not under the revenue heading. The increase is due only to a change in accounts
	. ....	.. ...	.....	. .	...	.. ...	
2,476	.....	. .	.. .	.. . .	. .	2,476	The decrease of Rs. 150 is owing to five mehals having been settled this year at a reduced jumma, amounting to Rs. 157-10-0, and one mehal bearing an annual jumma of Rs 351-5-4 having been transferred to Nuddea, as also to six mehals having been settled at an increased jumma amounting to Rs 350-4-2. The increased realization is due to the arrear balance of last year on account of wards' estates.
..	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	3,993	
108	.... .	. ....	.....	.. ...	.. .	108	The realizations exceed the demand on account of proprietors advancing their revenue. Rs. 94 of the outstanding balance is on account of arrears.
873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	873	The increase of revenue has been occasioned by the re-settlement of the dry bed of the river Teestah. There are no Government estates in this district.

PART III.

D.—AGRICULTURE.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oil seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	25,000	2,000	....	.....	1,500	.....
Assam	Durrung	1,75,253	.....	.....	6,731	910	1,027
	Kamroop	3,23,239	.. ..	... .	15,478	2,918	2,162
	Luckimpore	41,760	... ..	830	750	300	850
	Nowgong	78,913	.. ..	52,473	52,000	2,300	4,500
	Seebsaugor	1,54,268	. ..	... ..	9,063	2,273	Not ascertained
Bhaugulpore ..	Monghyr	4,27,279	2,86,389	2,04,807	38,690	39,117	7,300
	Purneah	18,43,680	1,16,766	1,22,912	2,45,824	. .	... ..
Burdwan	Burdwan	12,16,500	10,000	30,000	10,000	15,000	5,000
	Midnapore	10,02,000	Nil.	3,30,500	32,000	1,28,000	8,000
Chittagong	Bulloosh	4,84,406	.....	48,440	48,440		2,000
	Chittagong	4,00,000	Grown.	. ..	Grown	Grown	Grown in hills.
Chota Nagpore	Hazarecbaugh	6,24,128	10,194	4,80,858	89,208	10,194	5 096
	Manbhoom	7,68,000	6,400	4,16,000	32,000	4 4 000	64 000
	Singbhoom	5,03,233	1,271	63,029	40,065	..	21,637
Cooch Behar	Goalpara	4,24,778	300	64,311	78,096	1,000	670
	[illegible]	4 68,400	..	46,840	46,840		46,840
Orissa	Balasore				..	Sugarcane	.....
	Cuttack . . .	4,58,896	705	60,298	10,6 2	1,411	4,231
	Pooree	4,14,473	..		.		5,267
Dacca .	Backergunge	.	...	.			.....
	Cachar	1,30,000			1,000	150	2 500
	Dacca		.	..			...
	Furreedpore . .	4,02,313	500	2,51,322	35,000	10,000	100
	Mymensingh . .	22,25,680	.		10,000	500	.
	Sylhet	15,00,000		62,500	25,000	..	100
Patna	Chumparun	12,23,120	2,80,517	...	....	10,16,125	.. ...
	Sarun	4,75,000	2,75,000	3,22,320	25,000	35,000	25,000
	Shahabad	17,50,000	3,06,250	5,25,000	43,750	87,500	43,750
Presidency	Jessore	16,39 900	...	. .	39,000	17,000	.....
	24-Pergunnahs	8,84,118	....	87,372	50,500	401	8
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	10,44,702	.....	1,56,670	2,08,940	2,08,940	.....
	Maldah	2,50,000	30,000	10,000	35,000	.....	....
	Rungpore	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....

III.

in acres, actual or approximate.

Opium.	Indigo	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetables.	REMARKS.
.....	... .	.. ..	.....	...	...	.....	In addition to the preceding, there are about 2,500 acres of land producing potatoes.
.... .	. ....	1,039	701	4,512	. ...	...	Besides the produce shown in this table, 20,036 acres produce pulse, and 2,386 other kinds of crops
.. .	. ..	. .	146	212	. . .	300	
.	.....	... ..	.....	15,000	. ..	1,000	
.. ...	....	3,459	800	5,900	. .	4,800	
. ....	. ...	Not ascertained.		26,397	. ..	Not ascertd.	
29,232	75,347	1,720	10,075	. .	. .	1,240	Besides these areas, 6,475 acres produce sweet potatoes
.. . .	1,22,912	..	6,145	.... .	. ..	. .	
Nil	1,500	1,000	5,000	Nil.	Nil.	1,50,000	It is difficult to fill up the columns without information collected from the zemindars of the district.
Nil	40,000	1,50,000	200	Nil	Nil.	88,000	
. .	...	5,000	. .. .	..	.	8,775	
Not grown	. .	.	Grown	1,200	* Grown	Grown	* Planted by two of the tea planters, Messrs Fuller and Langlois, on a limited scale.
10,000	..	5,000	2 000	700	. ...	12,760	
.	32,000	32 000	1,92,06	. .	.. .	3,200	
.	.	...	.	.. .	. .	...	Pulse 3,813.
.	. . .	.	100	127	.	10,300	
. ..	. .	46,840	46 840	.	..	46,840	In this district the measurement of land is made by ploughs, which vary according to the strength of the bullocks employed The information required by this table cannot therefore be given
Double crops.	. . .	.			..	..	
95,480	.	. .	4,944	.	...	5,567	
..		.. .		. ..	.. .	..	
	. . . .	..	.. .	. ..	.... ..	..	No information obtainable.
.	. . .	60	21	24,000	. .	500	Besides the produce shown in this table, 300 acres produce kullai, and 4,400 other kinds of crops are laid out as fruit gardens.
. .	. ..		. .	..	.	. . .	
. . .	1,000	6,500	1,000	...	.	500	
	15 000	12,000	... ..	. ..			
.	..	. . .	..	2,240		94,000	
306531 74	60,705 to 75,170	... .	.... .	... ..	. .	...	The total cultivation of indigo is given by the factories as 40,470 beegahs; ~~but there are no means available to fill up this statement.~~
53,000	2,75,000	10,000	5,000	. ...	..	No separate field.	
23,130	16,370	21,875	7,292	. . .	.. .	14,583	
... ..	50,000	... ..	7,000	.....	. .	..	
.... .	262	7 469	4,455	.. ...	... .	1,798 Betel 99	
.... .	.....	2,08,940	2,08,940	.....	. .	52,270	The Collector remarks that "these figures are the result of the wildest guessing, as I have been ordered to fill up the columns"
. ..	15,000	3,583	3,000	... .	. .	25,000	
.....	.....	.....	. ....	.....	.....	.....	The Collector states that it is impossible to fill up this table even approximately. He adds the following remarks—The plants and trees cultivated in the district are betel-nut, jack, mulberry, lemon or lime of different kinds, guava, tamarind, cocoanut and indigo, paddy of all kinds, mustard, peas, wheat, barley, &c.

STOCK 2.

Stock 2.

Division.	Districts.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Remarks.
Assam	Durrung	40,000	15	170	4	2,500	500	25	15,000	500	
	Kamroop	2,35,306	151	1,077	...	20,648	17,473	20	80,878	5,981	
	Luckimpore	25 000	150	200	...	10,000	2,000	200	50,000	800	Elephants ... ... 200 Buffaloes 4,000
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	15,00,000	1,000	400	100	5,00,000	10,000	5,000	2,50,000	200	
	Hooghly	2,43,574	464	1,891	297	65,326	5,245	2,005	72,354	1,797	
	Midnapore	69,000	...	.....	...	85,000	10,000	960	1,00,000	250	
Chittagong ...	Bullooah	15,459	17	20	...	2,575	6	110	1,21,569	350	
Chota-Nagpore ...	Hazareebaugh	2,00,000	200	500	100	2,500	2,000	400	50,000	...	
	Lohardugga	2,75,000	200	2,000	25	16,000	10,000	1,000	50,000	None.	
Cooch-Behar ...	Darjeeling	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	No attempt has been made to obtain an enumeration
	Julpigoree	.....	...	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	No donkeys are obtainable in this district, and very few horses and boats; the other animals are more numerous, and carts and ploughs are easily obtainable.
Orissa ...	Cuttack	....	..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No enumeration of stock has been made.
	Pooree	.....	.	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	....	The information for this table has never been collected, from fear of exciting suspicion and alarm among an ignorant population.
Dacca	Cachar	1,00,000	10	1,200	1	10,000	600	....	30,000	1,250*	* Small canoes of the district
	Furreedpore	2,98,000	50	2,000	..	10,000	100	500	50,000	15,000	Under the head "cows and bullocks" are also included buffaloes. Cattle plague prevailed to some extent, hence decrease in column 2.
	Mymensingh	10,00,000	90	2,000	...	1,000	2,000	500	3,27,569	10,200	
	Sylhet	12,00,000	10	1,700	.	60,000	550	8	6,75,000	1,40,000	
Patna	Gya	6,96,314	915	3,324	666	7,78,842	19,228	242	38,522	98	
	Sarun	45,500	200	500	200	10,500	2,500	1,500	20,000	60	
	Shahabad	2,50,457	457	528	1,569	10,000	50,920	1,200	25,000	25	
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	2,54,382	1,738	2,302	500	66,949	5,908	7,664	43,220	5,906	
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	20,00,000	100	26,000	200	5,00,000	5,000	25,000	5,00,000	4,000	"The Collector states that these figures are the result of the wildest guessing, as I have been ordered to fill up the columns.'
	Maidah	1,00,000	200	4,000	...	5,000	.....	5,000	700	1,900	
	Rungpore	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The Collector states that it is impossible to fill up this table even approximately. He adds the following remarks—"Domestic animals are cattle buffaloes, sheep, goats, and pigs, &c."

3.—RATES OF RENT AND PRODUCE.

3.—*Rates of rent*

Divisions.	Districts.	Average rent per acre for land suited for									
		Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.
Assam	Khasi and Jynteah Hills*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Durrung	1 14 3	.....	1 8 2	.....	1 8 2	.....	1 8 2	1 8 2	1 8 2	1 8 2
	Kamroop	1 11 1	.....	.....	.....	1 8 2	.....	1 8 2	.....	1 8 2	1 8 2
	Lukhimpore	2 0 6	.....	1 10 0	.....	1 10 0	.....	1 10 0	.....	1 10 0	1 10 0
	Nowgong	1 12 0	.....	1 8 3	.....	1 8 3	.....	1 8 3	.....	.....	1 8 3
	Seebsaugor	1 14 3	.....	.....	.....	1 8 2	.....	1 8 2	1 8 2	1 8 2	1 8 2
	Naga Hills	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	10 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0
	Monghyr	7 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	7 0 0
	Purneah	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Burdwan	Burdwan	1 10 4	2 7 9	2 0 0	185 0 0	20 8 0	.....	3 8 0	3 0 0	9 10 0	4 0 0
	Hooghly	6 0 0	.....	7 8 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	.....	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
	Midnapore	5 8 0	.....	3 0 0	19 0 0	13 0 0	.....	7 0 0	5 12 0	80 0 0	10 0 0
Chittagong	Noakhally	3 0 0	.....	Sown in rice field	.....	6 0 0	.....	Sown in rice field.	Grown on homestead land	.....	.....
	Chittagong	7 12 0	10 0 0	Generally there are no special rates.					11 4 0	16 0 0	.....
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh	6 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	.....	1 8 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	6 0 0	1 0 0
	Lohardugga	10 8 0	10 8 0	3 0 0	.....	1 8 0	.....	1 8 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
	Manbhoom	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	.....	0 6 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	.....
	Singbhoom †	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling ‡	1 8 0	2 0 0 to 3 0 0	12 As. to 1 Re in Terai, Rs 2 to 3 in Hills.	None.	12 As to 1 Re.	None.	1 8 0	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	0 12 0 to 1 0 0
	Goalpara	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	.....	.....	2 0 0
	Tulpigoree ‖	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orissa	Balasore	1 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	..... (Turmeric)	3 0 0	..... (Vegetables.)	1 8 0	.....	3 0 0	5 0 0
	Cuttack	1 10 0	1 15 0	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 4 0	2 2 1 to 2 9 8	1 10 0	.....	5 7 0	7 14 0
	Pooree	0 13 0	.....	.....	.....	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	Backergunge	3 0 0	.....	2 4 0	.....	2 4 0	.....	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	.....
	Cachar	1 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
	Dacca	1 4 0 to 4 0 0	.....	.....	0 12 0 to 1 8 0	.....	.....	1 4 0 to 4 0 0	.....	2 0 0 to 5 0 0	.....
	Furreedpore	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 2 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	.....	1 2 0	2 4 0	4 0 0	1 2 0
	Mymensing	1 12 0 to 3 13 0	.....	.....	0 12 0	.....	.....	1 8 0	1 8 0 to 2 0 0	8 0 0	0 15 0
	Sylhet	2 1 1	.....	0 10 0	.....	2 2 9	.....	1 0 6	.....	.....	.....
Patna	Chumparun	3 to 2-4	2 4 0	1 8 0 and 3 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	4 0 0 and 3 0 0	2 4 0 and 3 0 0	.....	6 0 0 and 7 0 0	2 4 0
	Gya	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	1 8 0	.....	6 0 0	.....
	Patna	6 4 0	6 4 0	7 2 0	4 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	4 8 0	6 4 0	12 8 0	4 8 0
	Sarun	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	7 12 0	3 4 0	12 0 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	5 0 0	16 0 0
	Shahabad	3 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	1 8 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	24 0 0
	Tirhoot	3 2 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	3 12 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	3 2 0
Presidency	Jessore	1 3 0 to 4 9 0	.....	2 5 0	.....	.....	.....	3 7 0 to 2 5 4	.....	.....	.....
	Nuddea	1 8 0 to 2 8 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	.....	.....	1 2 0	2 8 0	6 0 0	3 0 0
	24-Pergunnahs	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	.....	.....	.....	4 8 0	4 8 0	15 0 0	12 0 0
Rajshahye	Bograh	3 0 0	.....	1 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 0 0	.....
	Dinagepore	2 4 0	.....	1 8 0	.....	.....	.....	2 4 0	2 4 0	6 0 0	3 0 0
	Maldah	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	0 9 0	.....	.....	3 0 0
	Puhna	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0
	Rajshahye ¶	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	.....	.....	1 8 0	.....	3 0 0	.....
	Rungpore	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0

* Average produce of potatoes per acre is 2,000lbs. There is no assessment on land in this district.

Remarks on Beerbhoom.—Rent is not calculated in this district with reference to the kind of crops grown upon the lands. The average rent of each class of land considered in reference to its productive powers is shown in the following table:—

First class (garden land)	...	Rs. 24 per acre
Second do. do.	...	„ 12 „
Third do. do.	...	„ 6 to 7-8 per acre.
Fourth do. do.	...	As. 12 to 1 Rupee per acre.

† The rate of rent per acre for land does not vary according to seed sown and produce reaped. It is fixed at rates varying only as to natural capabilities of land, [illegible] water, and the average for the whole district under this principle is exhibited.

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF LAND PER ACRE IN lbs.

Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil seed	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Betel-nut.
640	..	280	.. ..	160	.. ...	. ..	.	.....	.	.....	...	.....
960	.	180	. ..	240	.. .	900	20	880	720	191	... ..	....
1,695	. .	.	.	180	.	720	..	720	240	160	... ..	. ..
1,040		480	..	480	.. .	640		300	200	240	.	. ...
1,120	. ..	640	.. ..	240	..	320	240	800	160	240	.	. .
880		. .	. .	150	.	320	120	174	60	320	.	..
32,160	.	.	.	...	..	. . .	...	.			.....	... ..
800	640	320	30	30	20	400	320	400	480		. .	. ..
1,640	880	880		160	16	400	280	640	640	. .	. .	. ...
1,295	290	276	12,600	..	.	175	535	290	290	. .	.	...
1,920	960	2,400	240	80	..	480	720	1,200	480		.	Potatoes 1,600
1,400		600	15	480	.	1,500	Flax 360 Hemp 840	2,100	480			
1,200		360	...	60 to 70	Nil	80	80	960	240	Nil	Nil	Chillies 320
1,600		320	... .	240	. .	320	320	.	.			
1,170	1,180	1,360	.	.	.	580		. . .	780	320	320	.
1,600	960	180		160	16	800	160	1,600	800	53	.	
2,160	1,200	1,200		800	.	240	1,200	800	1,680			.. ..
2,100	640	480	1,600	1,920	. .	480	240	1,920		. .	...	. .
2,952	738	1,476	.. .	492	.. .	1,230	. ....			.	. . ..	. ..
960	328 in Hills	1,440 in Terai 240 in Hills	None	Not known	None	540	Not known	Not known	Not known.	161 to 328	. ..	.. ...
960	180	480	. .	.		960	... ..	.....	.	..	.. ..	.. ..
800	400	480		80		60	. ..	800	50	(Fur nerie)	(Vegetables)	.....
1,178	186	280	.	140		258		100	1,000	350	3,200	. ...
40		.		13		. .	. .	..	.. .	..	.	..
1,280		560	.	80		120	400	300§	..		.. .	320
2,000			.	320	..	900	160	800	50	160	.	
480 to 880	.		4 to 6	..	. ...	120 to 160	.	. .	...	. .	....	
960	960	800	10	320	.	480	640	2,400	480	. .	.....	.
800	.	.	12	.	..	9,600 to 12,800	64,000 to 1,02,400	3,200	160	. ..	. ....	. . .
1,287	. . .	651	.	182	.	331		.	. .	107	.. . .	
5,600	640	2,960			26	2,960	.	80 to 120	.	.	...	
960	400	320	. .	120	20	190	.	140			.. ..	. .
1,280	640	1,280	16	178	16	128	128	512	640	. .	...	.
1,727	1,069	1316	32	51	10	161	82	164	658			. ..
400	640	560	60	120	10	480	320	400	120		..	
800	500	500		40	200	400	50	500	400	...	. . ..	.
29,420	2,520	8,230	..	286	.	3,190	1,126	14,560	2,800		. .	. .
820	916	664	16	. ..	.....	830	164	154	. .	. .		. .
1,600	800	1,200	. .		...	960	1,200	800	800		.	
960	. .	280		.	. ..	80		800		.	. .	. . .
1,200	... .	120	. ..	. .	.....	120	360	160	240		.	.
1,200	960	1,000	25	.	. .	480	.	. .	720	.	.	.
960	720	1,200	12	..	. .	560	640	1,000	480	..		.
1,200	720	720	27 Bundles	.....	.. ...	480	...	1,200	.		. . ..	
1,200	1,010	500	70	...	. .	400	1,200	480	1,200	. . .	. . ..	.

‡ The rates of rents given are approximate to those taken by mofussil landholders. They however take their rents by *hals* or ploughs in Terai, and by houses in the hills.

‖ *Remarks on Julpigoree*.—Rent in this district is paid on the plough, so it is impossible to give the accurate rate of produce per acre, as the quantity which a plough can cultivate differs so considerably in proportion to the strength of the bullocks.

§ This entry refers to the produce of raw sugar, that is, molasses (*goor*), made of sugarcane juice.

¶ The district also produces ganja on land rented at Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 6-12 per acre. Average produce of ganja per acre 1,920lbs.

E.—PRODUCE.

E.—Prices of produce and labor at

1.—Pro

Divisions.	Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80lb.						
		Rice.	Wheat	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Salt.
		Rs As. P.	Rs As. P	Rs As P.	Rs. As P	Rs As P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.
	Khassi and Jynteah Hills	2 0 0	. .	... ..	... .	10 0 0	.	. ....
	Durrung	3 0 0	. ....	. ... .	5 0 0	9 0 0	15 0 0	....
	Kamroop	2 8 0 to 3 0 0	..	. ..	5 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	5 0 0
Assam								
	Luckimpore	3 8 0	3 8 0	..	6 8 0	6 4 0	20 0 0	7 8 0
	Nowgong	0 8 0	. . .	...	2 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	. ...
	Seebsaugor	2 8 0	. .	3 8 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	8 0 0
	Naga Hills	4 4 0		. .	..	5 0 0	30 0 0	8 0 0
	Bhaugulpore	2 5 0 to 2 9 0	2 6 0 to 2 8 0	2 12 0 to 3 4 0	4 0 0	25 0 0	10 10 0	5 4 0
Bhaugulpore	Monghyr	1 0 0	1 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0
	Purneah	1 8 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	26 8 0	11 8 0	10 0 0
	Beerbhoom	1 14 0 to 1 9 0	.	. .	...		.	5 0 0
	Burdwan	1 10 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	20 0 0	9 0 0	5 2 0
	Hooghly	2 12 0	2 2 6	3 12 0	3 12 0	22 8 0	15 8 0 to 13 4 0	4 5 0 Liverpool 6 0 0 Rock salt 6 0 0 Red Bit salt. 13 0 0 Black salt 12 0 0
Burdwan								
	Midnapore . ..	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	12 8 0	5 5 0
	Noacolly	1 0 0	.	3 0 0	3 12 0	20 0 0	. ..	.. .
	Chittagong	2 5 0 to 1 13 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	3 13 0	9 8 0	7 0 0	5 0 0
Chittagong								
	Tipperah	1 9 0	3 1 6	....	3 12 0	9 0 0	13 0 0	4 8 0
	Hazareebaugh	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	27 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0
	Lohardugga	1 9 0	3 2 0	3 1 0	2 0 0	27 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0
Chota Nagpore ...	Maunbhoom	1 8 0	2 12 0	.....	10 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	4 8 0
	Singhbhoom	1 7 5	2 8 0	&...	.....	6 10 8	16 0 0	7 2 0
	Darjeeling	0 6 0 to 5 0 0	5 0 0	..	3 8 0 to 4 0 0	15 0 0 to 20 0 0	.. ..	6 0 0
Cooch Behar	Gowalparah	1 0 0	1 4 0	.. .	4 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0
	Julpigoree	2 0 0 to 3 0 0	... .	.....	2 0 0 to 5 0 0	5 0 0 to 8 0 0	13 0 0 to 20 0 0	6 0 0 to 7 0 0

the end of the year 1868-69.

DUCE.

PRODUCE NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRECEDING COLUMNS.		Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.	GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE STAPLE OF THE DISTRICT.
Name.	Price per maund.					
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Potatoes ...	2 0 0	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	Cotton, indigenous The inferior food-grains comprise Ookrai, Indian corn, Sheera
Inferior food grains .	8 0 0					
Silks.						
Ereah ...	240 0 0	20 0 0	.....	0 3 0	..	Cotton, indigenous Sugar, raw
Mougah ...	200 0 0					
Pulse ...	3 0 0					
Lac ...	7 8 0					
India-rubber ...	16 0 0					
Pulse ..	1 8 0	15 0 0 to 30 0 0	2 0 0 to 3 0 0	.....	..	Rice, indigenous Tobacco, imported Tea, indigenous. Jute, indigenous Cotton, indigenous Sugar, refined and imported, Mustard, indigenous Pulse, indigenous Salt, common and imported. Fish is not sold by the seer
Mustard ...	3 0 0					
Tobacco .	7 8 0 to 10 0 0					
Tea .	50 0 0 to 100 0 0					
.....	.. ..	25 0 0	...	0 8 0	0 12 8	Rice, imported Wheat, imported Jute, indigenous. Cotton, indigenous Sugar, raw Salt, imported.
Oilseed .	1 8 0	15 0 0	...	0 4 0	10 0 0	Rice, (dhan), sugar, (goor) are indigenous.
Pulse ..	1 0 0					
Tea	30 0 0					
Tobacco .	2 0 0					
....	. . .	59 0 0	. ...	0 6 0	6 0 0	Rice and tea are the chief produce of the district. Cotton, indigenous Sugar raw
... ..	..	20 0 0 to 25 0 0	.. .	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	.....	Rice, indigenous Cotton, indigenous.
Pulse ..	1 10 0	8 0 0 to 25 0 0	2 0 0 to 4 0 0	0 1 6	10 0 0 to 16 0 0	Rice, wheat, linseed, and jute, are productions of the district, cotton is both indigenous and imported from the Upper Provinces Sugar, raw. Salt Liverpool, and the rest are all indigenous.
Other food grains .	1 4 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	10 0 0	Cotton, indigenous Price given of bullocks is that of one pair. There is an extra charge of Rs. 1-8 for the plough
Pungah salt .	5 12 0	16 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 3	10 0 0	Of the staples of Purneah, cotton is indigenous, rice Koojee (middle quality), sugar, refined, salt, rock and pangah
Sundap salt .	8 0 0					
	..				....	The Collector has no records of the prices of articles mentioned in the headings of the blank columns.
..	.. .	20 0 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	6 12 0	Cotton, indigenous Sugar, both raw and refined. Salt, Liverpool and pangah. Rice, both "aus" and "amun."
Kalye .	0 12 0	.. ..			. ..	New Orleans or other foreign cotton is not grown.
Arhur	3 6 0					
Gram .	2 12 0					
Khassarie	1 12 0					
Masur .	2 12 0					
Flour	4 12 0					
Mustard oil .	3 12 0					
Cocoanut oil .	14 4 0					
Peas ..	1 12 0					
Paddy .	1 8 0					
Barley	1 12 0					
. ..	. ..	16 0 0 to 20 0 0	2 0 0 to 5 0 0	0 4 0	5 0 0	Rice, well cleaned. Sugar, refined. Salt, pangah
Moogh Dhall	2 8 0	30 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	..	Rice, (dhan). Cotton, cleaned
Kalye Dhall ..	2 0 0					
Coffee .	40 0 0	15 0 0 to 20 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 0	8 0 0	Wheat, imported. Linseed imported Jute, indigenous Cotton, clean, indigenous Sugar, raw Salt, Liverpool Kalye, indigenous. Tea, indigenous Coffee, indigenous Betelnut, indigenous. Iron, imported. Chillies, indigenous
Kalye	2 0 0					
Betelnut (number for the rupee)	800 0 0					
Chillies ..	5 0 0					
Tea ..	75 0 0					
.. .	.	15 0 0	1 4 0	..	8 0 0	The staple produce of the district is rice, betelnut, and pulses of many kinds
Indian corn .	0 6 0	12 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	4 0 0	Cotton, indigenous. Sugar, raw Salt, Liverpool
Barrae	2 8 0					
. ..	.....	4 0 0 to 20 0 0	1 0 0 to 3 0 0	0 2 0 to 0 4 0	8 0 0 to 14 0 0	Cotton, indigenous. Sugar, raw. Salt, pangah, in Chota-Nagpore, and sumanbur in Palamow.
.	.. ...	10 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	2 8 0	Rice, medium. Wheat, common Jute, common Cotton, indigenous Sugar, refined. Salt, pangah. Iron, raw
....	... ..	8 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	2 13 0	Cleaned cotton, Rs. 32 per maund. Salt, Liverpool and pangah
.....	... ..	4 0 0 to 10 0 0	3 0 0 to 5 0 0	0 1 0 to 0 4 0	.....	Rice, wheat, and cotton, are the principal products of the district
.....	. ..	15 0 0	1 8 0 to 2 8 0	0 2 0	15 0 0	The staples of this district are paddy, maize, sugarcane, raw cotton, chillies, mustard seed, sesamum, raw sugar, lac, tea, fruits, and vegetables.
Betelnut ...	6 0 0 to 10 0 0	10 0 0 to 20 0 0	2 0 0 to 3 8 0	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	6 0 0 to 7 0 0	Cotton, indigenous. Sugar, raw. Salt, English
Mustard seed ...	2 4 0 to 5 0 0					
Brass pots ...	120 0 0 to 140 0 0					

E.—Prices of produce and labor at

I.—Pro

PRICE OF PRODUCE PER MAUND OF 80lb.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS	Rice	Wheat	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Salt.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	Backergunge	2 0 0	....	....	2 8 0	20 0 0	7 8 0 to 3 2 0	.....
	Cachar	2 0 0	..	2 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Dacca	Dacca ..	2 8 0			2 8 0	.. .	9 0 0 to 11 0 0	.. .
	Furreedpore ..	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	22 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0
	Mymensingh	1 10 0 to 2 4 0	2 8 0		2 8 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	4 12 0
	Sylhet	2 0 8	4 4 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	4 0 0
	Balasore	1 8 0	3 4 0	.	1 8 0	30 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0
Orissa	Cuttack . ..	1 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	13 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0
	Pooree	1 15 0	7 0 0	3 5 0	8 0 0	6 10 0		5 0 0
	Chumparun	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	26 8 0	8 0 0	3 4 0
	Gya	2 12 1	2 13 0	3 1 2	3 3 2	26 10 4	10 0 0	6 2 5
Patna	Patna	2 0 0 to 3 0 0	3 5 0	3 1 0	4 0 0	25 4 0	12 0 0 to 11 0 0	5 12 0 to 8 8 0
	Sarun .	1 10 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	13 0 0	5 0 0 to 10 0 0	6 8 0 to 5 0 0
	Shahabad	2 8 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	22 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0
	Tirhoot	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	3 4 0	18 0 0	10 0 0	6 6 0
	Cacutta .							
	Jessore ..	5 0 0 to 2 0 0	1 14 0 to 2 0 0		4 0 0	20 0 0 to 22 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0 to 6 10 0
Presidency								
	Nuddea . ..	2 8 0	4 8 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	29 0 0	13 5 3	4 11 0
	24-Pergunnahs	2 4 0 to 2 8 0		5 0 0	5 0 0	21 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0
	Bograh	1 4 0	.		3 10 0	...	12 8 0	5 13 4
	Dinagepore .	1 8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	1 8 0	.. ...	2 8 0 to 13 0 0	5 10 0 to 8 2 0
	Maldah	1 11 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	6 0 0
Rajshahye	Moorshedabad . . .	2 8 0	1 10 0	3 2 0	2 12 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	5 1 0
	Pubna .	0 14 0	1 15 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	19 0 0	8 0 0	3 10 0
	Rajshahye .. .	1 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	.....	8 0 0	3 0 0 to 5 0 0
	Rungpore	0 10 0	5 0 0	.....	3 0 0	.....	20 0 0	4 0 0

the end of the year 1868-69.—(Continued.)

DUCE.

PRODUCE NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRECEDING COLUMNS.		Plough bullocks, each	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.	GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE STAPLE OF THE DISTRICT.
Name.	Price per maund.					
	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.	
Betelnut	4 0 0	4 0 0				
Safflower	60 0 0	to	2 0 0	0 2 0		Cotton, indigenous.
Coriander	1 0 0	30 0 0				
Tobacco	7 8 0					
Keshari dall	2 2 0					
Mushuri dall	5 0 0					
Peas	2 4 0					
Seamum	3 4 0					
Mustard	3 0 0					
Buffaloes each	80 0 0					
Tea	65 0 0	15 0 0	.....	0 1 0	30 0 0	The general character of the staple of the district is as follows -Rice, indigenous Linseed, indigenous Jute, indigenous. Cotton, indigenous. Sugar, refined Salt, Liverpool. Tea, indigenous and hybrid.
..	.	10 0 0 to 60 0 0	1 0 0 to 4 0 0		..	Fish not sold by the weight. Rice, middling. Jute, fair. Sugar, middling
. ..	.	16 0 0	1 8 0	0 3 0	5 0 0	The staples of the district are rice, "amun", and rice, "aous", cane sugar and date sugar, and cane goor and date goor
	.	10 0 0 to 20 0 0	2 0 0 to 4 0 0	0 4 0	5 0 0 to 7 0 0	Approximately accurate. The staple of the district is paddy, which grows abundantly Wheat grows in a very limited scale Jute grows abundantly Cotton, indigenous, of excellent character grows in places bordering on the hills Sugar, raw, is prepared in pergunnahs Harradee and Hoosseynshahee
	..	20 0 0	4 0 0	... .	10 0 0	Cotton, indigenous Sugar refined. Salt, Liverpool
		10 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 6	5 0 0	All the products are indigenous.
Tobacco	13 0 0	18 0 0				
Turmeric	10 0 0	to	4 0 0	0 3 0	6 8 0	The staple of the district is ordinary rice The general character of the staple is coarse
Interior food-grains	2 8 0	12 0 0				
		25 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0	12 8 0	The general character of the staple of the district is rice, indigenous, and salt, Kurkutch (manufactured)
		30 0 0	2 0 0	3 12 0	6 12 0	Cotton, indigenous, Salt, Liverpool The lowest price of bullocks is Rs. 12 The lowest price of sheep is 1 Rupee Sugar is raw Formerly there were two manufactories for refining sugar, one at Motechari the other at Turkaulee but they are now closed Liverpool salt is imported from Calcutta. Crude salt to a very small extent is extracted from saltpetre by the Nomads for home consumption The staple produce of the district is rice, Indian corn, Tari, and Poppy.
.. ..		12 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 6	3 4 0	The following articles are indigenous—rice, wheat, linseed, jute, cotton, sugarcane, and the pulses The salt sold in the district is Liverpool, panguh and Samber
	.		2 8 0	0 2 6	5 0 0	The principal articles of trade are rice, gram, wheat, barley, oats, linseed, castor-oil seeds and other oil seeds, Sundeep, sen, and panguh gall
. .		40 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	Rice, wheat, pulses and sugarcane are the principal products of the district. Salt, panguh and rock. Sugar, refined and raw
..	...	25 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	6 0 0	Cotton, indigenous Sugar, raw and refined. Salt, panguh.
..	. .	0 2 0	2 8 0	0 1 6	6 0 0	Cotton, indigenous. Sugar, refined Salt, rock and panguh
. . .						The information required by this table is not available from the Collectorate records
Mustard oil	60 0 0 to 70 0 0	12 0 0 to 30 0 0	2 4 0 to 2 8 0	0 3 0 to 0 5 0		Cotton, Bhaugulpore. Sugar, date, unrefined
Chillies	8 0 0					
Paddy	1 10 0 to 2 0 0					
		15 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0		The rates vary according to their several species. Sugar, fine, coor, dobarra Salt, imported Cotton indigenous Other products, indigenous
Tobacco	6 0 0	20 0 0	3 0 0		6 0 0	Linseed, jute, cotton, sugar dál plough bullocks, are all indigenous Salt, raw Tobacco, imported Country rice of various descriptions in ordinary use
Dal	5 0 0					
Copper	55 0 0					
Brass or Bell-metal	35 0 0					
. . .	.	16 0 0		0 2 0	5 2 0	Rice and jute are the staples of this district, and are indigenous
Tobacco	4 8 0	20 0 0	1 8 0 to 3 0 0	0 3 0	6 0 0	Rice, jute, plough bullocks, fish, and tobacco are all indigenous Wheat and linseed are imported from the North-West Provinces Sugar, indigenous and imported. Salt, Liverpool and Samber. Sheep, indigenous and imported. Iron, imported
Pulses in ordinary use	2 4 0	12 0 0	2 0 0 to 3 0 0	0 2 0	2 0 0	Salt, Liverpool. Rice, tobacco, sugarcane, and wheat are indigenous
. ....	..	20 0 0 to 40 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	10 0 0	Rice and linseed are indigenous.
... ..	. .	12 8 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	6 0 0	Rice, wheat, oil seeds, jute, linseed, hemp, and tobacco, are the chief products of the district.
Cocoons ..	36 0 0	6 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0		
Silk .	800 0 0	to	to	to		
Indigo ...	270 0 0	16 0 0	1 2 0	0 4 0	16 0 0	Rice, Bengal Wheat, indigenous Jute, unspun Sugar, raw. Salt, rock. Silk, raw. Indigo, manufactured.
Ganja ...	15 0 0					
Buffaloes ..	20 0 0 to 30 0 0					
.....	.....	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	7 0 0	The principal products of the district are,—rice, tobacco, indigo, mustard, ginger, sugarcane, and jute.

2.—LABOR.

E.—Prices of Labor at the end of the year.

2.—Labor.

Divisions.	Districts.	Wages per diem. Skilled.	Wages per diem. Unskilled.	Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys per score per day.	Boats per day.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Assam	Khasi & Jyntesh Hills	0 8 0	0 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Durrung	0 8 0	0 4 0	2 4 0	.....	.....	2 8 0	
	Kamroop	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 1 0 to 0 4 0	Exclusive of the pay of manjees and mollahs
	Lukhimpore	1 0 0 to 0 8 0	0 8 0 to 0 4 0	1 0 0	(Elephants) 5 0 0	.....	5 0 0	
	Nowgong	0 8 0	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	0 8 0	100 maunds per day
	Seebsaugor	.....	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	0 6 0 to 1 0 0	
	Naga Hills	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	
	Monghyr	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Purneah	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
Burdwan	Beerbhoom	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Burdawn	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	2 0 0	
	Hooghly	0 7 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	None	Not used	1 8 0 to 5 0 0	
	Midnapore	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....	
Chittagong	Noakholly	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 12 0	The hire varies according to the number of men
	Chittagong	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 14 0	.....	.....	2 8 0	These figures show the average
	Tipperah	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
Chota-Nagpore	Hazareebaugh	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Lohardugah	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Manbhoom	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 6 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Singbhoom	8 0 0	0 1 6	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	
Cooch-Behar	Darjeeling	0 10 0 to 0 12 0 and 0 7 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0 and 0 3 0 to 0 6 0	0 8 0 to 0 10 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Goalpara	0 8 0	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	.....	None to be had.		1 0 0	This is exclusive of pay of manjees
	Julpigoree	0 4 0 to 0 12 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 8 0	Nil	Nil.	.....	Boats are not hired by the day in this district.
Dacca	Backergunge	0 4 0	0 2 0	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0 to 3 0 0	
	Cachar	0 8 0	0 3 0 to 0 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0 to 4 0 0	
	Dacca	0 8 0	0 5 0	1 8 0	.....	.....	0 8 0 to 6 0 0	
	Furreedpore	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 10 0	.....	.....	0 12 0 to 5 0 0	
	Mymensingh	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	1 0 0 to 8 0 0	
	Sylhet	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 1 7	
Orissa	Balasore	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	0 6 0	
	Cuttack	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 8 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
	Pooree	0 6 0	0 3 6	0 12 0	.....	.....	25 0 0	
Patna	Chumparun	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 6 6	.....	.....	.....	Boat hire is paid at the rate of 7 annas 6 pie per maund.
	Gya	0 4 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	1 2 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Patna	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Sarun	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 10 0	.....	.....	5 0 0 to 3 0 0	
	Shahabad	0 2 0 to 0 4 0	0 1 0 to 0 2 0	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	Boats are not hired by the day but by the job.
	Tirhoot	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	

E.—Prices of Labor at the end of the year.—(Continued.)

2.—LABOR.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	WAGES PER DIEM		Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys per score per day	Boats per day	
		Skilled.	Unskilled.					
		Rs. As. P	Rs As P	Rs. As. P.	Rs As P.	Rs. As. P	Rs As P	
Presidency ...	Jessore	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 8 0	None	None	1 0 0	The hire of boats varies according to their burthen
	Nuddea .. .	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	.	.	1 0 0	The rate for wages is the monthly rate. The town is abnormal and at least double. Both are rising.
	24-Pergunnahs	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	...	.	3 0 0	
Rajshahye.	Bograh .	0 7 0	0 3 0	0 9 0	. . .	.	1 8 0 to 6 0 0	
	Dinagepore .	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 10 0		.	1 8 0	
	Maldah	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	.	. .	5 0 0 to 0 12 0	The hire of boats varies according to their size and convenience
	Moorshedabad . ..	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 1 0 to 0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0		.		
	Pubna .	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 10 0		.	1 0 0 to 2 0 0	The hire of boats is generally fixed according to distance and not per diem, which, if done, varies according to accommodation
	Rajshahye . ..	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	0 2 0 to 0 5 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	.	.	1 0 0 to 3 0 0	
	Rungpore	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 8 0	...		1 0 0	

F.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

F.—Mines and Quarries, 1868-69.

Division.	Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produce.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
Assam ..	Khasi & Jyntcah Hills.	Khasi Hills ...	Lime	12	Unknown	* None of these are mines in the ordinary sense of the word; the Khasees dig out sufficient for their own wants and to meet the limited demand of the European residents of the hills. Government however has lately granted a lease of the Lokadug mine to a Company which will, it is to be presumed, work it on scientific principles.
		Ditto ...	Coal	6*	.....	
		Jyntcah Hills ...	Lime	6	Unknown	
		Ditto ...	Coal	1*	.....	
	Kamroop ...	Mouzah Mothaikhar	Iron	.....	.....	Not worked in lease.
	Luckimpore ...	Makoom ...	Coal	1	Uncertain	The expenses of conveying coal down the Deahing are so great that it sells at one rupee a maund before it reaches the Berhampootur, and is not much in request.
		Joypore ..	Ditto	4	....	
		Makoom ...	Petroleum. ...	1	.....	
Bhaugulpore...	Monghyr ..	Luhata hills in pergunnah Kupa.	State stone ..	2	2,000	
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ..	Ageeah ..	Coal . .	7	416,000	
		Hurrishpore .		4	132,800	
		Searsole .		10	1,200,000	
		Paruharpoor ..		2	144,000	
		Neimcha ..		4	288,000	
		Baboonsale .		2	112,000	
		Beldanga ..		2	144,000	
		Munglepoor ..		4	612,000	
		Topassee .		4	576,000	
		Shalgram ..		2	140 000	
		Bansorah .		1	120,000	
		Chotkeedanga		9	1,080,000	
		Jone Jankee .		2	192,000	
		Banally		4	672,000	
		Dhasole		5	432,000	
		Baubahal		6	260,000	
		Shibpoor .		1	120,000	
		Rogoonath chuck		2	216,000	
		Jeemeary ..		2	110,000	
		Sunkurpore ..				Closed
	Midnapore .	Khurrucpore . Nurrungpore Upper Jelly Gope ..	Laterite blocks	4 quarries		A little iron is also found in the hills to the west of the district, and is melted by the Southals
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh .	Kurhurbaree and Indrajurbah	Coal .	3	Maunds, 300,000	
		Tindwa	Iron	1	60,000	
		Pergunnah Karan para	Talc .	1	5,000	
	Lohárdugga .	At Rajhurra in Tuppeh Turriya, in Pergunnah Palamow, 2 mines below the junction of the Amanut and Kool rivers.	Coal	... ..		The mines were formerly quarried by the Bengal Coal Company, but during the mutiny the buildings and machinery were all destroyed, and owing to this, as well as the means of transport being bad and unprofitable, the operations were suspended. The work has now been started again
	Manbhoom ..	Sitarampore	Coal . .	1	Not known.	
		Chunakuri		1		
		Mohanpore ..		1		
		Paharnore		1		
		Satpukhuria		1		
		Barpukhuria .		1		
		Assensole ...		2		
		Danaukonda .		1		
		Chancle		1		
		Dhemna .		1		
		Barrakur		1		
		Begunia ..	Stone	2		
	Singhbhoom .	Dhulbhoom ..	Copper	1		Not worked.
		Seraikeyla ...		1		Ditto.
		Dugui ..		1		This is worked in the ordinary native way; the quality of the copper is reported to be good, but the produce is only nominal yet
		Dhulbhoom ...	Slate . .	3	. .	These slates are turned into plates and cups, &c. and used generally in the district and also exported. The produce has not yet been ascertained.
		Korykeyla .		1	....	
		Seraikeyla ...		1	....	Iron exists in all parts of the district. It is extracted from the ore in the ordinary native *choolas* or furnaces

F.—Mines and Quarries, 1868-69.—(Continued)

Division.	Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produce.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling ..	Dumsong sub-division.	Copper .	2	Not known.	The terms on which the copper mine is let are to give one-tenth of the produce of the mine to Government.
			Iron ...	1	Ditto.	
			Tufa (Lime) .	2	Ditto .	The Deputy Commissioner believes that nearly 1,000 tons of what is used in place of hydraulic lime could be produced from this mine. It is let at the rate of Rs 50 per kiln, on the condition that not more than 1,000 maunds of lime be burnt in the year
	Julpigoree .	....		..	.. ..	Lime quarries and copper mines are supposed to exist in the Dalimkote sub-division and Buxa Hills, but these mines have not yet been explored
Dacca ...	Cachar .	. . .	.....	. . .	... ..	Very little is known about the minerals of Cachar. There is a tradition that the Sunai, which falls in the Barak between Silchar and Luckipore, used to wash down gold dust from the hills to the south, but none has been found within the memory of any man now alive Discoveries of what were thought to be strata of coal have been made from time to time, but they have invariably turned out to be either lignite or anthracite. There is a spring of petroleum on the banks of the Larung, a stream which flows from the hills of North Cachar, and one on a tea garden near the station.
	Sylhet .	Jynteah, zillah Sylhet.	Limestone ...	1	Maunds 50,000	
Orissa ..	Cuttack ..	Naraj .	Freestone ..	1	10,80,000	In operation for works of irrigation
		Bedharpoor (near Naraj.)	Laterite ..	1	192,000	
		Chowdwar ..	Ditto ..	1	480,000	
		Mootree .	Nodul or Limestone	1 bed, 2 miles by 1 mile	180,000	Limestone found 3 to 7 feet below the surface.
Patna ..	Gya ..	Pathalkutte, pergunnah Sonout, zillah Gya.	Stone .	20	5,000	
	Sarun	In nearly all parts of the district.	Nodular Limestone	. ....	Maund. 200,000	Nodular lime can be dug all over the district the annual produce depends on the quantity dug each year.
	Shahabad	Rhotas Hills .	Sandstone, limestone, sulphet of iron.			

G.—MANUFACTURE.

CLASS OF

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	SILK.								COTTON.							
		No. of mills and large manufactories.	Private looms or small works.	Number of workmen in large works.		No. of workmen in small works, or independent artizans.	No. of European superintendents in large works.	Value of block in ditto.	Estimated annual outturn of all works.	No. of mills and large manufactories.	Private looms or small works.	Number of workmen in large works.		No. of workmen in small works, or independent artizans.	No. of European superintendents in large works.	Value of block in ditto.	Estimated annual outturn of all works.
				Male.	Female.							Male.	Female.				
Assam	Khasi and Jyntcah Hills	...	.....	..	...	...	..	.....	...	.	.....	..	.....	.....	.		.....
	Durrung	...	1,000	...	...	.	..	.....	.....	...	9,000	...	.....	.....	..	..	...
	Kamroop	...	.....	...	...	...	..	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	...	..	.....
	Seebsaugor	..	.....	...	..	...	.	.....	.. .	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.	.	.....
Burdwan	Burdwan	5	150	550	525	200	.	1,200	10,000	...	2,500	..	.....	3,500	...	.	.....
	Hooghly	6	1,053	2,248	...	1,824	1	1,35,700	773	...	18,238	..	.....	22,527	...	..	6,92,210
	Midnapore	27	.....		..	...	..	.....	...	..	.....	.	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Chittagong	Noakhally	...	.....	..	.	..	..	...	.....	..	1	..	...	.....	..	.	..
	Chittagong	...	.....	...	..	...	.	.....	..	...	.....	.	.	.....	.	...	..
	Tipperah	...	.....	...	.	...	.	.....	..	.	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Chota-Nagpore	Hazarcebaugh	...	30	...	...	100		.....	1,000	...	300	..	.....	300	...	...	5,600
	Lohardugga		.....	...	..	..	.	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	...	.	.....
Cooch-Behar	Darjeeling	...	.....	...	...	..	..	.....	.....	.	.....	.	...	.....		...	.....
Dacca	Cachar	..	.....	.	...	..	..	.....	.....	..	2,000	..	.....	2,000	..	..	50,000
	Furreedpore .. .		...	..	..	.	..	.....	.....	...	8,000	.	.....	10,000	..	..	
	Mymensing		.....	.	..	..		.....	..	.	2,000	..	.....	4,000	...	73,000	1,26,000
Orissa	Cuttack	...	..	..	..	.	..	.....	.....	.	..	50	.....	.....	.	..	1,631
	Pooree	.	..					..			..		.....	.....	..	.	..
Patna	Chumparun	..	.		..	.	.	..	..	.	500	..	.....	.....		.	..
	Gya	...	100	..	...	200		.....	15,200	...	3,517	.	.....	5,315	.	.	1,25,615
	Sarun	...	Shops 200	.	.	400	.	.	2,000		Shops 5,000	...	.....	10,000	..		5,000
	Shahabad		...	.			.	.	..	..	...	..	..		..	.	.....
Presidency	Jessore	..		.	..	.	.		..		.....	.	.		.	.	.
	24-Pergunnahs ..	.	4	.	..	40			.. .		..		.	.. .	.	.	...
Rajshahye	Maldah .	2	..	.	.	.	..		.		.....	..	...	.	..		.....
	Pubna .		3		.	14	..	.		.	600	.	.....	1,700		.	...
	Rajshahye .. .	32	39				11		..	.	.			..			.....

Dacca.—The undermentioned manufactures are carried on in this district, but there are no data to show the details

facture.

MANUFACTURE.

Wool.								Other Fibres.							
No. of mills and large manufactories.	Private looms or small works.	Number of workmen in large works. Male.	Number of workmen in large works. Female.	No of workmen in small works, or independent artizans.	No. of European superintendents in large works	Value of block in ditto.	Estimated annual outturn of all works.	No of mills or large manufactories.	Private looms or small works.	Number of workmen in large works. Male.	Number of workmen in large works. Female.	No of workmen in small works, or independent artizans	No of European superintendents in large works.	Value of block in ditto.	Estimated annual outturn of all works.
									10			100			
								1 Jute and 2 yarn.	790	400	325	320	8	14,00,000	1,200
									1						
	2			5			100		5			10			300
									1,000			1,000		11,250	33,750
										7					105
									9,897			13,025			49,105
	Shops 200			500			2,500		Shops, 500			1,000			5,000
									20	2,000	1,500	500			
				5				1	800	750	500	3,200	16	1,00,000	

required by this Table. Weaving clothes, embroidery, gold and silver work, brass and other metals, shell bracelets, boats, &c

CLASS OF

Division.	Districts.	Paper.								Wood.							
		No. of mills and large manufactories.	Private looms or small works.	Number of workmen in large works. Male.	Number of workmen in large works. Female.	No. of workmen in small works, or independent artizans	No. of European superintendents in large works.	Value of block in ditto.	Estimated annual outturn of all works.	No. of mills or large manufactories.	Private looms or small works.	Number of workmen in large works. Male.	Number of workmen in large works. Female.	No. of workmen in small works, or independent artizans.	No. of European superintendents in large works.	Value of block in ditto.	Estimated annual outturn of all works.
Assam	Khasi and Jyntiah Hills	..	....	....	....	.....	...	..	.....	...	..	...	...	....	...	.	.....
	Durrung	..	..	.	..	.....	..	..	.....	...	..	...	..	....	.	.	....
	Kamroop	...	..	..	..	.. ..	...	.	....	..	...	...	...	.....	..	..	... ..
	Seebsaugor	..	.	..	..	..	.	.	...	..		.	.	...	.		..
Burdwan	Burdwan	..	25	.	..	40	...			.	300	.	.	800	.	..	
	Hooghly	1	110	.	..	190		..	20,000	..	294	..	.	510			.
	Midnapore	..	.				.	...	.. ..	..	...	..		.	.		..
Chittagong	Noakhally	.	10	..	..	..		..	...		.	..		.	...		
	Chittagong	..	..		...			..	.. ..	.	..	.	...	.....			.
	Tipperah	..	..	..			.	.	...				...	.....	..		.
Chota-Nagpore	Hazarebaugh	..	..	.			.	.	....	...	...	..	..	100	..		1,000
	Lohardugga	..	...	.	..	. .	..	...	....	..	..		..	.. .	..		
Cooch-Behar	Darjeeling	..	.	.	.	...		..	... .	...	...	...	.	...	.	..	. .
Dacca	Cachar	.	.	..	..		.	..	. .	1	50	50	...	200	1	20,000	80,000
	Furreedpore	.	150			450	..	..	.		200	...	...	800	...		.
	Mymensing	.	25			2,000	.	750	1,875		500	...	.	900	...	1,000	4,000
Orissa	Cuttack	.	...	80		....	.	..	1,360	1		90	28	46	1		1,18,828*
	Pooree	..	...				.		.	.	.	...				.	.
Patna	Chumparun			. .		..	.			..	..		.	.			
	Gya		1,400			2,640	.	.	935	.	240	...	..	290		...	9,885
	Sarun	..			.			..	.		Shops 500	..		1,000		..	10,000
	Shahabad		67	. ..	.	998	.	.	4,187	..					. .		..
Presidency	Jessore	.		.				.		.	.					..	. .
	24-Pergunnahs			.		.		.			100	...		2,000		..	.... .
Rajshaye	Maldah	.	...	.	.	.				.		..	..			.	. ...
	Pubna	.	.						...		..	.		..	.		. ..
	Rajshahye			.	.	.	..			..			...				

* These figures represented the estimated annual outturn of works

facture.—(Continued.)

MANUFACTURE.—(*Contd.*)

Iron.								Brass and Copper.							
No. of mills and large manufactories.	Private looms or small works.	Number of workmen in large works.		No of workmen in small works, or independent artizans.	No. of European superintendents in large works.	Value of block in ditto.	Estimated annual outturn of all works.	No. of mills and large manufactories.	Private looms or small works.	Number of workmen in large works.		No of workmen in small works, or independent artizans.	No of European superintendents in large works.	Value of block in ditto.	Estimated annual outturn of all works.
		Male.	Female.							Male.	Female.				
.....	4	.....	....	. . . .	.....	.....	about 20,000 mds worth Rs 40,000	. ...	. .. ..	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 ....
.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	... ..	.....	. .	... ..	.....	.. .	.....	.....	.....	. .	.. ...
.....	.....	.....	.... .	. ...	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	... .	.. .	.....	.... .	....	.. . .	.....
.....	.... .	. ....	.....	. ..	.....	. ....	. .	.....	.. .	.. .	.. ..	.... .	. ...	. ....	... ..
.....	950	. .. .	.. ...	1,200	.....	. ....	.....	.....	250	.	...	550	.....	.....	.
1	480	250	50	955	1	30,000	3,684	. ...	906	. .. .	.. ..	9,119	.. .	... .	3,189
.... .	.....	. ....	. ..	.....	.. ...	. ...	. ..	.. ...	.....	. ..	.	.... .	. .	.. ...	.....
.....	1	.....	.. .	.. ..	...	.....	.....	... .	... ..	...	....	.	....	.....	.....
... .	. ....	. ...	... .	. .	....	.. ...	...	. .	. .	.	. ..	.... .	.. ..	. ..	.....
.....	.... .	. ....	.....	. .	.....	. ..	. ..	.....	....	....	. .	... ..	.. ..	....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	15,000	.. ...	200	.....	. ...	400	. .. .	.....	15,000
... ..	.....	.. .	. ..	.. ...	. ...	. ..	... ..	. . .	....	. .	.. .	....	....	. ..	.....
.....	.. .	.	.. ...	.... .	.. ...	.	....	.. ..	... .	.. ..	.... .	.. .	.... .	.....	.....
.....	200	.....	... .	600	... .	.....	60,000	.....	20	... .	....	40	.	.... .	4,000
... ..	350	.....	. .	1,000	...	. .	.	. ..	100	. ..	.....	300	.	.	....
...	300	...	. .	300	...	21,600	72,000	.. .	150	.	.....	. ....	..	13,500	27,000
1	. ..	100	28	40	1	. ....	.	1	... ..	86	18	33	1	....	...
.....	.	. .	.	. .	.....	...	. ..	... ..	. ....	..	...	. .	.....	. .	.
.....	. .	.. .	... .	..	.. .	.....	.	.....	. . ..	.....	.....	.. ..	. .	. .	. .
....	195	. ...	.....	184	.....	.. ..	21,465	.. ..	300	.....	.....	932	...	.	84,195
. . .	Shops 1,000	.	..	2,000	.	. . ..	2,000	. ....	Shops 200	.....	....	400	. ....	.. ..	2 000
... .	...	...	.....	. . .	.	.	.....	. ....	... ..	...	. . .	....	.....	. .	. .
.. ..	.	...	. .			.	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	..	....	... ..	...	. ..
5	200	1,000	. .	2,000	. .	. .	.....	... .	... ..	. ..	.....	. ...	...	.	.
. ..	.... .	..	... ..		. .	.	.....	... .	...	.. .	. . ..	.....	. ....	... ..	..
. ..	.	.....	. ...	. ..	.. ..	... ..	. . .	.	... ..	..	. ...	..	. ..	. .	. .
...	.	...	. ..	....	.....	.....	. .		. .	.. ..	. .	.	.	. .	

in wood, iron, brass and copper, and not of wood only.

CLASS OF

DIVISION	DISTRICTS.	BUILDING.								TEA.							
		No of mills and large manufactories	Private looms or small works	Number of workmen in large numbers. Male.	Female.	No. of workmen in small works, or Independent artizans.	No. of European superintendents in large works	Value of block in ditto.	Estimated annual outturn of all works.	No of mills and large manufactories.	Private looms or small works	Number of workmen in large numbers. Male.	Female.	No of workmen in small works, or independent artizans.	No. of European superintendent in large works.	Value of block in ditto.	Estimated annual outturn of all works.
Assam	Khasi & Jyntcah Hills	.	..	.	...	..	..	..	..	.	.	.. ..	. ..	.. .	..	..	. ..
	Durrung				...	..		..	..	.	.	.....	. .	....	..		... .
	Kamroop			.	...	..		.	...	3	..	. ...	. .	.	...	..	2,00,000
	Seebsaugor ...	.	..			..			..	.	.	18,076	4,613	.....	76	...	25,05,825
Burdwan	Burdwan		700	.		800	.		.	.	.	...	. .	.....		..	
	Hooghly	1	4	200		80		5,000	.	.	.		... .	.....	.	...	..
	Midnapur				.	..			.. .	.	.	.	. ..	.	.		. ....
	Noakhally .. .		..					..	....	.	.	....	.	..	...		.
Chittagong ..	Chittagong .		..			..			.. .	...	.	. . .	.		.		
	Tipperah	.							.		.	. . .	.		.	.	.. .
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh .		.	1,000	1,000		.		10,000			. .	..	. .			. .
	Lohardugga		..		.		.		..	.	.	.	...	. .			. .
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling		.							44		male and female 6542			50	..	lbs. 8,51,540
Dacca	Cachar . .					500			45,000	.		.		..			
	Furreedpore ...								..	.		.					
	Mymensing								.. ..		.	..	.	.	.	.	
Orissa	Cuttack .			65	14				4,000	..	.	. .			.		.
	Pooree			.		.				..							.
Patna	Champarun									.		. .					. ..
	Gya .		999			11,190			1,435		. .		. ..	.			... .
	Sarun .								.		.	.	..				.
	Shahabad					.						.					
Presidency	Jessore .					..						..					.
	24-Pergunnahs		.									.		.	.		
Rajshahye	Maldah									.	.			...			
	Cooch								.					.			.
	Rajshahye									.		.		.			. .

facture.—(Concluded.)

MANUFACTURE.—(*Concld.*)

Indigo.								Lac.								Remarks.
No. of mills and large manufactories.	Private looms or small works.	Number of workmen in large works. Male.	Number of workmen in large works. Female.	No. of workmen in small works or independent artizans	No. of European superintendents in large works.	Value of block in ditto.	Estimated outturn of all works.	Number of mills and large manufactories.	Private looms or small works.	Number of workmen in large works Male.	Number of workmen in large works Female.	No. of workmen in small works or independent artizans	No of European superintendents in large works.	Value of block in ditto.	Estimated outturn of all works	
...	...	... ..	.....	.	...	...	.. ..	.	.	....	....	..	. . .	.....	..	
...	..	. . .		...	.	.....	... .	..	.	.		..		.		
..	..	... .		.	..	...	.	1	.	...	... .	..	....	.	..	
	...	....	. .....	.	.	.... .	. ...	..	..	. .		..	...	.		
5	...	250	100			. .	.. ..	..		. .	..	...	. ..	.		
.	..	...	.. ..			. ...	. . .	...		..		.	. .	..		
32	.	.	..	.		.....	.						...			
.	.	...	. .			. .		.		...			...			
.	..		..	..	..	.	.	..		.		..	.			No information can be given of private hand looms. There is extensive manufacture of wood-work in the shape of ships, boats, and household furnitures, paper, cotton, cloth and brass copper utensils are also manufactured to a limited extent.
4	..	475		25	2	25,000	4 to md. 500	.								
		.	.			..	..	..	..	. .		.	.	.	...	
	..	.		.		..	.	1	.	26	60		1	20 000	200 mds	
		.	..			..	..		.	..		..	.			
.			. .		..	..		.	..	..		..	..		..	
.						. .	. .	...	...	..	.	.	. .			
			..		.	...	.	..	.	. .			..	...		The figures are a rough estimate.
			.	..		.	.		...	.	.	.	..	. .	.	This statement only shows the works connected with the Government irrigation workshop at Jobra and the Cuttack jail No inquiry has been made as to private works.
.		. .				...	.	.			. ..			.	..	This table has been left blank because there is nothing deserving of the name in the district
		.			29	50,000		..		..	.		.	...	. .	
		..		.	.	.	.		.		.	.	..	.		
		.					..	.	..	. . .	..		. . .	.	..	No mill manufactory in this district
					.	.				.	..	.	..	. .	..	
		.	. .		.	..	..	.	.	....		.	..	.	...	The sub-districts of Mazograh and Bagirhat have sent no returns. The planters in the former decline furnishing any return The latter sub-division has no indigo factories In fact no returns of any use can be got from the planters.
	.		.				..	.		.	.. ..			. . .		
10					8		1 00,000	..		.	..		.. .	...	.	
.	.					.		..	.	...	....			... .	..	
8	7	.	. .		2	.	.				.		.	...	..	

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION,

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Division.	District.	Number of Churches or Institutions.													
		Christian.							Hindoo	Mahomedan.		Sheik	Buddhist or Jain.	Brahmo Somaj.	Total.
		Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Protestant Dissenters.	German Lutheran	Armenians.	Unitarians.		Soonnee.	Sheeah.				
Assam	Khasi & Jyntea Hills	.	1	.	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	.....	... ..
	Durrung	..	..	.	.	.	.	..	37	..	..	...	.	..	38
	Kamroop	.	1	.	1	...	.	.	56	12	...	.	.	. ...	70
	Lukhimpore	... ..	1	.	.	..	.	...	3	..	..	.	.	..	4
	Nowgong	.. .. ..	.	.	...	.	..	.	26	.	..	.	.	...	26
	Seebsaugor	. .	..	.	1	.	.	.	85	.	...	.	.	.....	86
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	... .	1	1	.	.	.	.	..	200	125	25	.	5	....	357
	Purneah	.. ... .	1	1	.	..	.	.	.	219	305	20	.	.	.. ..	555
Burdwan	Burdwan*	.. .	1	2	1	.	.	.	..	....	2	. ...	..	.	. .	6
	Hooghly	..	3	1	1	.	.	1	.	... .	..	.....	..	.	.	6
	Midnapore	.. .	1	1	.	.	.	..	...	.....	.	. . .	..	..	1	4
Chittagong	Noakhally	. . .	1	.	.	.	.	..	...	.	..	.	..	...	.. ..	1
	Chittagong	. .	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.. .	...	..	...	.	9
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh	.. .	1	1	.	4	.	.	.	300	9	. .	.	3	.. ..	3[illegible]
	Lohardugga	.	1	.	..	32	.	.	.	1	.. ...	..	.	.	....	34
	Manbhoom	. .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	...	.	..	..	.	...	1
	Singbhoom	.	.	.	..	...	.	.	.	.	[illegible]	.	.	..	.	3
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling	. ... .	2	2	.	..	.	..	.	...	1	.	..	...	. .	6
Dacca	Backergunge	.	1	1	.	30	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 33
	Cachar	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	300	100	.	.	.	...	401
	Dacca	.	[illegible]	1	.	4	1	[illegible]	.	.	.. ..	.	.	...	.. .	1[illegible]
	Furreedpore	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	. .	. . .	..	.	.	1 2
	Mymensingh	.	.	1	.	1	.	..	.	64	110	. ..	.	..	...	176
	Sylhet	. .	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	..	..	..	.	.....		2
Orissa	Balasore	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	..	..	.. ..	.	.....		2
	Pooree	.	.	.	..	1	.	.	.	12	.. .	. . .	.	..	..	13
Patna	Chumparun	. .	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	..	. ..	.	.	.	....	.
	Gya	.	.	1	.	...	..	.	...	339	276	4	..	.	.....	621
	Patna	.	4	5	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	. . .	.	...	... .	..
	Sarun	.	...	..	.	...	1	.	.	297	234	..	.	..	.....	532
	Shahabad	..	..	2	.	.	.	.	..	217	67	. ..	.	21	.....	307
	Tirhoot	.	.	1	...	..	.	..	.	..	.	....	..	..	..	1
Presidency	Jessore	. . ..	2	1	.	2	.	..	.	. .	. . .	.	.	.	.. ...	5
	Nuddea	.	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	. ..	.....	.	.	.....	8
	24-Pergunnahs	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	1 500	... ..	... .	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rajshahye	Moorshedabad	.	1	1	..	2	.	1	.	.. ..	... ..	.....	...	...	.....	5
	Pubna	. . . ..	.	..	..	...	.	..	..	7	.	... .	...	...	....	.....
	Rajshahye	..	..	..	..	2	.	...	.	. ...	7	.....	.	...	.....	9

* The officiating priest is paid by the Armenians of Calcutta.

Instruction—Ecclesiastical.

NUMBER OF MINISTERS OR PRIESTS.													
CHRISTIAN.								MAHOMEDAN.					
Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland	Protestant Dissenters.	German Lutheran.	Armenians	Unitarians.	Hindoo.	Soonnee.	Sheeah.	Sheik.	Buddhist or Jain.	Brahmo Somaj.	Total
	1		2										
	2						37						39
	1		1				772	10					784
	1						6						7
							26						26
			2				85						87
1	1												
1	1						65	4	11				82
3	1	1			2								7
2	1		6									6	15
2													2
2	1						6						9
1	1		1				5,000	1			6		5,010
				3			1						4
				2									2
			1										
1	2												3
1			31									1	33
	1			(Greek)			300	100					401
5			7	1									13
			1									1	2
			2				99	522				623	
	1												1
3			2										5
			3				2931						2934
		1					981	242	3				1,227
	1												
			3				283	60	2				346
	2						50	30			21		103
	1												1
4				2									6
2	2												
							3,000		600				3,600
1	1		3		1								6
							15						
			1										1

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ATTENDING WORSHIP.												
		CHRISTIAN.							HINDOOS.	MAHOMEDAN.		SHEIK.	BUDDHIST OR JAIN.	BRAHMO SOMAJ.	TOTAL.
		Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Protestant Dissenters.	German Lutheran.	Armenians	Unitarians.		Soonnee.	Sheeah				
Assam	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	...	..	...	.....	.	..		....	..	. .	...	..	.	.
	Durrung	..	180	..	.	..	.	..		. ...	. .	...		..	180
	Kamroop	...	..	..	..	.	..	..	1,930	69	..	.		.	1,999
	Lukhimpore . .	...	20	...	. ...	..	.	.	2,400	..	.. ...	..	...	.	2,420
	Nowgong .. .	.	.	..	..	.	..	...	400	.... .	.	.	..		400
	Seebsaugor	.	..	..	. .	.		...		.				.	
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore . .	35	50	.		..	..	.	..	.	..	.			85
	Purneah	56	22	..	. ...		..	.	47,208	11,125	5,655	.	.		64,060
Burdwan	Burdwan . . .	...	..	..	.... .	..	..	..	.	.	.		.	.	
	Hooghly	60	35	24	.		11	..		.				.	130
	Midnapore . .	24	120	..	120		.				. ..		.	74	338
Chittagong	Bulloonh	150	10	..			.	.	...	.					160
	Chittagong	250	35	...			...	.	5,000	... .	. ..		.	.	5,285
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh ...	200	600	200	50	.	.	..	. .	.		.			1,050
	Lohardugga . .	186	.		..	4,000	...		2,000	.	.....	.			6,186
	Manbhoom .. .	.	...	...	.	286	..	..	. ..	. . ..	.	.	..		286
	Singbhoom . .		.	...	477	.	.	..	.	.		...	.		477
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling .	100	150	50	....	..	..	...	.	. ...		...	..	.	300
Dacca	Backergunge	150	9 to 18	.	1,300	...	..	.	. .	.			.	30	1,491
	Cachar .	...	..	.	. . .	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.		.. .
	Dacca .	7,160	35		100	15	25	.	..	. .	.	.	...	.	5,339
	Furreedpore .	..	...		17	.	...	.	....	.	.. ..	.	.	10	27
	Mymensingh ...	.	.	.	. .	..	...	..	. . .	. .	..	.	..	.	... ..
	Sylhet ..	.	30	..	20		.	.	.. .	.	. .		...	.	50
Orissa ...	Balasore . . .	50	.	..	160	. .	..	.	.....			.	.	. .	210
	Pooree	.			450	.	.	..	11,55,750	.		.			1,156,200
Patna	Chumparun' . .	1,200	79	..	. ..			...	.. ..	43,754	1,275		.		.
	Goya .		13	51	....	.		.	969,629	491,728	7,126	50	222	..	1,468,819
	Patna . . .	400	114	.	. ..	...		.	...	. .	.....		.	.	. ...
	Saran . .		. .	.	121	..		...	1,086	1,757	30	.	..		1,954
	Shahabad .	..	299		. ...		.	.	.. .	.... .	.. .	.	...	. .	299
	Tirhoot . .	...	20	..	....	..		...	. ....	. . ..	...	..	.		20
Presidency	Jessore . . .	450	13	.	80	...	..	..	.. ...	.	.....			. .	543
	Nuddea	500	1,179	..	....	..		. .	.. ..	.. ...	.... .	..	. .		.....
	24-Pergunnahs . ..	. .	..	. .	.... .	.	. .	.	600,000	.... .	300,000	.	...		900,000
Rajshahye	Moorshedabad . .	.	20		30	.	..	...	.... .	.. ..	.. ...	..	...	.	50
	Pubna . .	...	..	...	....	.	. .	...	...	.. .	.. ..	...	...		.....
	Rajshahye	...	...	...	35	...	...	..	.....	. ...	.....	..	. .	..	35

Instruction—Ecclesiastical.

INCOME PAID BY GOVERNMENT.														
CHRISTIAN.								MAHOMEDAN						
Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Protestant Dissenters	German Lutheran	Armenians.	Unitarians.	Hindoos	Soonees	Sheeah.	Sikh.	Buddhist or Jain.	Brahmo Somaj	Total.
													1,400
	174												174
	150												150
	150												150
1,800	7,200												9,000
	204												204
	800												800
	420												
200	42 12												
	150												150
	150												150
				None									
				None.									
	800												800

IN

FROM ENDOWED PROPERTY.

DIVISION	DISTRICTS.	IN LAND.													IN MONEY									
		Christian.								*Mahomedan*					*Christian.*								*Mahomedan.*	
		Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Protestant Dissenters	Greeks.	Armenians.	Unitarians	Hindoos.	Soonnee.	Sheeah.	Sheikh.	Brahmo Somaj.	Total.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Protestant Dissenters.	Greeks.	Armenians.	Unitarians.	Hindoo.	Soonnee.	Sheeah.
Assam.	Khasi and Jyntcah Hills																							
	Durrung								8,250					8,250										
	Kamroop ...								26,345	809				27,244								100	10	
	Luckimpore	...							...	.....						583								
	Nowgong								75,927-3-8	...				75,927-3-8										
Bhaugulpore	Seebsaugor								21,913															
	Bhaugulpore																							
	Purneah								222	16	53			291	34							4,672	2,240	3,340
Burdwan	Burdwan																							
	Hoorhly																							
	Midnapore																							
Chittagong	Noakhally																							
	Chittagong																							
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh																							
	Lohardugga								108					108										
	Manbhoom																							
	Singbhoom																							
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling									...				...										
Dacca	Backergunge	1,072												1,072										
	Cachar																							
	Dacca								..		..									372				
	Furreedpore																	10						
	Mymensingh																							
	Sylhet																							
Orissa	Balasore																							
	Pooree								52,837					52,837										
Patna	Chumparun	900																						
	Goya																							
	Patna	240														70								
	Sarun								870	125,150								1,600						70
	Shahabad																							
	Tirhoot																							
Presidency	Nuddea								None.					....								None		
	24 Pergunnahs																							
Rajshahye	Moorshedabad ...													....										
	Pubna								200															
	Rajshahye ...									18,468				18,468								60		

COME.

Sekh	Buddhist or Jain.	Brahmo Soomaj	Total	From Fees and Offerings: Christian — Roman Catholic	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Protestant Dissenters.	Greeks.	Armenians.	Unitarians	Hindoo	Mahomedan — Soonnee.	Sheeah.	Sheikh	Buddhist or Jain.	Brahmo Soomaj.	Total	EXPLANATORY REMARKS
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,227	..	..	..	..	..	4 272	The chaplain being on leave, necessary information could not be furnished
..	..	..	583	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	5 000	
																		Endowed by a virtue of a title-deed granted by the old Assam rajahs. The produce of the land is supposed to be appropriated to religious purposes by the grantees who have uncontrolled management of those lands 19,775 buggahs are assessed at half rates of the prevailing revenue, 8,929 buggahs are rent-free, and the remainder is waste
..	..	..	10,292	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	690	5	13	..	..	..	776	
				40 per month	100 per month		12,551-7-2*										12 691-7-2	In the Midnapore district there are good many thacoor-bares or temples but no reliable statistics could be furnished on this head. * The amount of Rs 12,551-7-2 constitutes the fund of the church Brahmo Soomaj of Midnapore district is supported by local subscriptions
..	..	..	..	24	..	..	40	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				60	192	..	7,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	8,052	The chaplain to whom Rs 800 are paid per month is also chaplain of Silchel and Cherrapoonjee
																		The information given here is very uncertain owing to the spread of the tenents held by fanatics There is much difficulty in hearing anything with certainty about the religious concerns of the Mussulmans of all the eastern districts of Bengal
..	..	..	572	30	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	Fees and offerings per month to each priest and Rs 170 for masses, &c,
			10	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	60	There are no large temples, mosques, or churches in the whole zillah.
				..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs 35 is the monthly allowance for the church establishment
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59-10	..	..	..	16,039-9-10	..	..	..	..	..	16,099-3-10	
..	..	..	..	.....	... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No sufficient enquiry having been made this year regarding the income of the several institutions, these columns have been left blank Steps will be taken to fill them up next year.
..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	61-7-2½	..	..	..	303-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	....	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	.....	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	.....	.. ..	..	7,932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	There is no church ; service being held in some of the quarters within cantonment.
..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	60	....	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	There are 6 Roman Catholics, 12 Episcopalians, 1 established Presbyterian, and 5 Protestant dissenters, who do not attend worship, there being no proper provisions for their spiritual welfare There is one missionary minister of the Free Church, who is supported by contributions collected in England and in India. The majority of the Protestant dissenters are native converts There is a payment by Government in support of the worship of *Sera* There is a least one other Hindu endowment in land, that granted by Rajah Ramkissen to the younger branch of this family for the worship of the gods at Nattore The particulars of this are not known. There are at least two endowments of land; the particulars of one, however, are not known.